| State | Stat night runs to Centralia only. AN CENTRAL BAILROAD. ke-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. T Clark-st. southeast corner of Ran acisc Hotel, and at Palmer House. ad Air Line). * 7:00 a. m. *6:55 p. m. *9:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. *10:30 s. m. (daily). *6 5:15 p. m. \$4:00 p. m. *10:30 s. m. (daily). *6 5:15 p. m. \$4:00 a. m. *46:45 a. m.

T. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. anal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, almer House, and Grand Pacific Hotal. Leave. | Arrive. MALTIMORE & OTIO.

m Exposition Building, foot of Mon-Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 7:03p. m. RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. 7:35 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. Special Ex. • 9:06 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. a. daily. • 5:15 p. m. • 8:00 a. m. • 10:20 p m. ‡ 5:40 a. m.

CINCINNAT! 4 ST. LOUIS B. B. at Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Cliniou and Carroll-sta. West Side
Depart. Arrive.

KANKAREE LINE.

ake-st. and foot of Twenty-second ... Depart. | Arrive. KIBLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Van Burea and Sherman ste. Ticket 36 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

7:50 a. m. • 7:25 p. m. 7th & Atch Ex •10:30 a. m. • 3:40 p. m. 10:20 a. m. • 10:20 a. m. 10:20 a. m. • 10:20 a. m. 10:00 p. m. • 10:15 a. m. EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD "Danville Route."
Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, er Clinton and Carroli-sts. Leave. | Arrive. orida Express § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a. th

ODRIGHS STEAMERS.

Escanaba, Negaunce, etc., 7 m.
Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 m.
Michigan-av. sundays excepted.

SCALES.

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS. MORSE & OC.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

EXPOSITION.

SIXTH ANNUAL OF CHICAGO. WEDNESDAY EVEG

Sept. 4, at 7 o'clock. Truly Magnificent Display in all the Departments of ART, INDUSTRY, and SCI-ENCE.

MUSIC by the special tickets issued and sold for this GREAT CHICAGO

The match will be conducted by, and is solely in charge of the following named and specific property wellson, if C. OABVER, WELSON, I. C. O

ADMISSION:

Adults - - 25 cents. Children - - 15 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT.

CHICAGO FE**MALE COLLEGE** Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

Painting, Specialties, For Catalogue, address to THAYER, Free, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or 77 Madison et., Chicago, Catalogue, address to THAYER, Free, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or 77 Madison et., Chicago, Catalogue, Cook Co., Ill., or 77 Madison et., Chicago, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Cook Co., Ill., or 77 Madison et., Chicago, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Catalogue, Cook Co., Ill., or 77 Madison et., Chicago, Catalogue, Catalog PARK INSTITUTE.

For the Education of Girls and Young Leaves.

103 & 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.

School Year begins, Sept. 11, 1978.

A thoroughly organized School of the first grade.

Twenty-one able and experienced teachers. Instruction in each department according to the most approved methods. Unusual advantages for the study of srt. music, elecution, and the modern languages. Logation choice. Boarding accommodations superior.

For further information address.

MitS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE. Racine College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares Boys for College or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discibility, religious care, and high culture. The College and Wrammar School open Sept. 5. Boys from 10 years old and upwards received in the Grammar School For further information apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOYEN, D.D., Racine, Wis.

Miss Pierce and Miss Lawrence Will reopen their ENGLISH. FRENCH, and GERMAN BUARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES sept. 50, at No. 111 Roylston-st., Boston. For circulars send to shove address. Western let efferences—Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Chicago; Pres. Angell, Michigan University.

Wells College for Young Ladies. Fall Collegiate, Special, and Academic Courses. Superior instructionin music. Location unsurpassed for Seasy, healthruiness, and refinement; buildings elegant; abone where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878. REV. B. S. PRISBEE, President. BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY.

STAMPORD, CONN. A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Thorough preparation for College or Business.

Forty-first year opens Sept. 9.

HIGHLAND HALL.

The next session of this well-known Institution for the Education of Young Ladies will begin Sept. 19. Preparatory and Collegiate Courses, Music, Painting, Ejocution. Best advantages and moderate terms. Apply to EDWARD P. WESTON, President. Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 30, 1878. NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE

And Griffith School of Reading and Oratory, ulton, Ili. All departments first-class. Terms—Al spenses, \$200 a year. Send for circular. Address ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, Prest. Well furnished rooms for Students. Mlle. C. Broussais'

rench and English School for Young Lafties and Chil-ren scopens on Sept. 9 at 584 Michigan-av. She will e assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and ther competent teachers. Froebel School and Kindergarten.

Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1870, at 25 Bishop court, sur of Union Park. MISS SARA EDDY, Principal and Kindergartener. GARRETSON, assisted by Miss Thurston, Ireopea her English, FRENCH, AND GERMAN ARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ighter. So went 47th St., near 5th Ave. New York. SNEEDAY, SEPT. 25. Facilities for STUDY OF MISSESSON, SEPT. 25. Facilities for STUDY OF MISSESSON, SPET. SPECIAL PROPERTY OF MISSESSON, SPET. SPECIAL PROPERTY OF MISSESSON, SPET STREET, SPET STR ENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY ESTER PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-settion in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and Ep-th. For particulars apoly to JEWETT WILLOX, at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. 50. HYATT. President.

allemy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ILI..
For foung Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de otre Dame. "Time-Board and Tutton, per annum. 130. For narticulars apply SUPERIORESS." Prof. Sanger's Class for Boys. th year begins Sept. 16; number limited to 24; ally fitted for business or college; facilities th instruction unsurpassed. For circulars, address 439 Wabash av.

A'E. DA SILVA AND URS. BRAD-nellal, French, and German Boarding and Day titoof for Young Ladies and Children, with Calistien-a. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Hao-na Sept. 20. Application may be made by letter, or monally as whose. Lectures by Dr. Labberton. HIBRIAND MELSTARY ACADEMY.

**Conter. Mass.: fits casets for college, scientific
Oil, and business. Twenty-third year begins Sept.
C. S. METCALY, A. M., Supt.

TO RENT.

BASE BALL. WHITE-STOCKING PARK

BASE BALL. BOSTON

CHICAGO. Monday, Sept. 2,

At 3 o'clock prompt.

Note the change in time

The Chicago Ball Club has profered their ark and Team without charge, and the octon Club have volunteered their series, for a game to be played as above. The reserved seats and Pifty Cents for gen-ral admission. Game begins promptly at 3 o'clock.

Mesure. HARRY WRIGHT and A. G.

SPALDING will play with their respect-All the money received for the sale of the will be paid to JNO. DE KOVEN re from Yellow Fever in the South. Mr. L. P. HEIS will pitch for Chicago

NOTICE.

ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOUSE IN AMERICA The Palace Hotel of the World.

CONTAINS 700 ROOMS. Conducted on the American and European Plan.

Reduction in Price. 500 ROOMS

\$3.00 PER DAY WITH MEALS.

\$1.00 Per Day Without Meals.

An extra charge for Parlors, double rooms, and rooms with bath. POTTER PALMER. Owner and Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. WE WILL REMOVE OCT. 1 TO

191 & 193 State-st... Near the Palmer House.

Previous to our removal we will sell PIANOS AND ORGANS of every style at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES For CASH or on TIME PAYMENTS

REAL ESTATE. NO HUMBUG!

A. REED & SONS,

92 Van Buren-st., between State and Clark.

P. DAGGY Room 11, 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. HEATING APPABATUS.

Heating & Ventilating **APPARATUS**

For Schools, Churches, Stores, Dwellings, Conserva-tories, Etc., Steam or Hot Water.

JOHN DAVIS & CO.,

75, 77, and 79 Michigan-st. HONEY.

California Comb Honey SEASON 1878.
TWO CARLOADS JUST RECEIVED.

TO RENT.

FALL GOODS.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.,

Call particular attention to their new goods NOW OPEN. and those arriving daily, in very department.

Between Madison & Monroe-sts.,

DRY GOODS

IN EVERY VARIETY,

For House or Street Wear!

Comprising Linens, House-keeping Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Dress, Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, White Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., which require personal examination to be fully appreciated, as there are

many elegant and rare NOV-ELTIES! among them which cannot be obtained elsewhere. CARPETS

UPHOLSTERY **DEPARTMENTS**

will be found replete with all the standard and latest attractions in their line.

N. B.--Strangers and visit-ors are cordially invited to call and examine goods whether they desire to purchase or

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Fine Sour-Mash Whiskies. Imported Wines & Liquors.

Buying our Whiskies from first hands, and importing our Wines and Liquors from the producer and distiller in Europe, importing more goods than any other Liquor House in the West, we are able to sell at lowest prices, warranting every article STRAIGHT and UNADULTERATED.

No imitation whatever handled in our house. We neither rectify nor compound Whiskies, which is an additional guarantee to our friends to get straight goods.

GROMMES & ULLRICH, 199, 201 & 203 Randolph-st.,

NEAR FIFTH-AV. DRY GOODS.

& CO., Dry Goods

120 Fifth-av., Chicago, Carry a full line of Goods, in sufficient quantities to immediately deliver entire Invoices purchased here.

OPENING. RACE BROS' NEW ENGLAND

Oyster & Coffee House, 114 MADISON-ST., . Re-Opens for Dinner To-Day. FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing under the tual consent.
Mr. J. L. PECK is alone authorized to adjust any J. L. PECK. EDWARD H. NOYES.

COPARTNERSHIP. The Undersigned have this day formed a Copartnet with under the name of UNDERWOOD, NOYES & CO for the transaction of a Commission and Brokers Business in Breastsuffs and Provisions, as Successors the Firms of Underwood & Co. and Peck & Noyes.

Office, 16s Washington-st. R. W. INDERWOOD. Chicago, Aug. 28, 1878. B. W. UNDERWOOD, E. B. NOYES.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook County ders, City Scrip, Convectors Vouchers, and selling tohangs on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Ham

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

A GLOOMY SABBATH.

Sickness, Death, and Burial Its Melancholy Characteristics.

Alarming Strides of the Pestilence which Walketh at . Noonday.

Eighty-eight Deaths at New Orleans and 260 New Cases.

The Disease Unmistakably on the Increase, but Abating in Virulence.

Eighty-one Deaths in Memphis-Coffins Unburied in the Cemetery.

Death of All the Grave-Diggers, and Difficulty of Securing Others.

Painful Excitement and Terror in the Isolated City of

Vicksburg. Marshall and Redding, the Grenada Telegraph Operators,

Simple Mode of Treatment Prescribed by a St. Louis

Reported Dead.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Distracts to The Tribuse.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—The death-rate nearly doubled to-day, reaching up to eighty-eight, with 260 cases. The weather continues eight, with 260 cases. The weather continues unfavorable, rapidly changing from hot to cold, rain to sunshine. The whole number of deaths now aggregate 1,003. Now cases of distress are constantly transpiring, and the Christian Association is fully equal to the Howards in the magnitude of its local labor, though not receiving one-tenth as much aid from the North. The Grand Army have received some \$600 relief from posts of comrades North. They have quite a number of cases under special treatment. Their care extends over all who have formerly served in the army or navy with a respectable war record. Turses are still being furnished to infected posts in the interior. Some 200 are now out under pay of the Howards. It is dear.

THE DISEASE IS UNIVERSAL. in this city and suburbs. Scarcely a family ha escaped. Although the death-rate is enormous. those recovered or convalescing are remarkably in excess of fatal cases. Dr. Austin, among the type, yielding readily to rational treatment. He has lost but one case in sixty. Dr. White, President of the Board of Health before Choppin, has treated over fifty cases and lost none. A large percentage of deaths occur from the in-discretion of patients after the fever has been broken, exposure, improper feeding, and drink-ing, producing a relapse and inevitable death.

SPREADING.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The weather is cloudy and warm to-day, with a light shower this afternoon. 'Iwo hundred and fifty-three applications for relief were made to the Howrds. Members of the Visiting Committee report a more general spread of the fever, and state that they find it to encroach upon localities heretofore measurably exempt; and C. E. Whitney, one of the Committee, reported twen-ty-three new cases in his district, and related an incident that occurred at the corner of Race and St. Thomas streets, in the upper part of the First District, which seems to show the rapid spread of the fever in that locality. As he approached this corner he saw six or eight little children standing there. They appeared to recognize him as one of the Howard Association, and each appealed to him to go with them to their respective homes to see the sick. He went first to the nearest house pointed out, followed by the lit-tle ones, then to the next, the procession getting one less at each house, until every appeal had been answered. Though the present situation is sad, the general impression seems to be

that the worst has not yet come. APPEALS.
The Ancient Order of Hibernians make an appeal to similar organizations throughout the United States for assistance. They say the yellow fever is thinning their ranks, the distress pitiful, and their resources exhausted, and appeal in God's name for assistance to alleviate the sufferings of their afflicted brethren. The Lusitarian Portuguese Benevolent Association and the German Benevolent Association such make similar appeals to their respective organizations throughout the Union for assistance.

CANTON. The Howard Association to-day sent ten nurses with Dr. Baldwin to Canton. A dispatch from Dr. Stow, at Grenada, reports the condi-tion of affairs unchanged. He acknowledges the daily receipt of fresh beef and other supplies sent by the Howards.

VICKSBURG.

SADDER AND SADDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICESBURG, Miss., Sept. 1.—The entire num ber of new cases cannot be obtained in full. The doctors are more than overworked. Eight doctors report ninety-eight new cases, and it is safe to say the number will exceed that of yeserday. The Howards' rooms have been worse besieged to-day by persons wanting nurses and assistance than any day since the fever began. I have never seen so much feeling and excitement. On every day you can hear of some friend or acquaintance being stricken down suddenly. If the fever continues at to-day's rate, God help us.

rate, God help us.

THE OLD, FAITHFUL NAMESES

are falling all around us, and three more of our
doctors have been taken down. Signal-Sergt.

John A. Cody was attacked with the fever last John A. Cody was attacked with the fever last night. Urgent calls to attend the needy com-pels me to cut this short to-night. Father Me-Manus, of St. Paul's Catholic Church, is expect-ed to die to-night. The Rev. Mr. Galloway, of the Methodist Church, is lying in a very critical condition. The number of interments for the past twenty-four hours is twenty-three,—a conierable increase over yesterday.

NEW CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

Vickshuho, Sept. 1.—Eight physicians report minety-eight new cases and twenty-five interments to-day. Among the new cases are Drs.

Whitehead and Birchett, George Burn, South-

ern Express Agent, and W. L. Trowbridge, acting Mayor. MEMPHIS.

SEVENTY-SIX FATAL CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—This Sabbath day visited eignty-one households, and sickness more than 100 more. People go about the streets in mourning, and Christian burial for their dead is a boon which few are blessed with. At Elmwood shallow graves are dug, and some times a short prayer is uttered by a minister but, more frequently, there is no service, and the dead are put away hastily. Official records snow seventy-six deaths from yellow fever, not

THE DEATHS.

Josephine Royce,
James F Ollars,
— Moore.
Ed J. Mansford,
R. L. Taggart,
J. R. Cain,
Lucy A. Tate,
Sister Borvatia,
Roman Schuler,
Walter Morgan,
Jenaie Warren,
Anu Poh,
Nins A. Kustin,
Moses Keinig,
J. B. McCanley,
C. H. Plschke,
Gus Sinhohn,
Dennis Hendricks,
Mary Shearer, colored,
Alex Monsand, côlored,
Thomas Keslow,
James Allen, colored,
Thomas Keslow,
James Allen, colored,
Menry Gurley,
Mike Lynch,
R. J. Jackson,
W. Hightower, colored,
Mattle Johnson, col'd,
W. T. Early,
Anna Clarke, colored,
John Celeste,
Goodman Darding, col'd,
Joe Norment, colored,
Mary Shonden, golored,
John Celeste,
Goodman Darding, col'd,
Joe Norment, colored,
Mary Shonden, golored,
John Celeste,
Goodman Darding, col'd,
Joe Norment, colored,
Mary Shonden, golored,
John Celeste,
Goodman Darding, col'd,
Joe Kittus, colored,
Henry Heuson,
An unkdown man,
Sallie Chambers, col'd,
R. Caulfield,
J. Hudson, colored,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Fritta,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Kellow,
Jackson,
W. B. Holt.
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Fritta,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Fritta,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
John Fritta,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
Alfred Washer, Colored,
Alfred Washer,
Clara Sanders,
Rachel Washington, col'd,
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
Hall, colored,
Hall, colored,
Henty Kern,
Arthur Kern,
N. B. Holt.
Mrs. C. Lacey,
John Fritta,
H. Hall, colored,
Hall, Josephine Royce,
James F Ottaca,
Moore,
Kd J. Mansford,
R. L. Tasgart,
J. K. Caio,
Lucy A. Tate,
Sister Borvatia,
Emma Schujer,
Walter Morgau,
Jennie Warren,
Ann Pon;
Nins A. Kustin,
Moose Keinig,
J. B. McCauley,
C. H. Plischke,
Gus Sinhohn, THE DEATHS.

AMONG THE DEAD.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—New cases reported today, 104; deaths from yellow fever, 81. Among the death-list to-day are Capt. J. H. Miller, W. W. White, clerk at the Peabody Hotel; Ed J. Mansford, of the Howard Association; George H. Holst, undertaker; Sergt. William McElroy, Signal-Service officer; Sister Bermadia, N. B. Holt, C. H. Plischke, Paul Cicalla and wife, and the Hon. A. T. Lacey. Among the new cases are Dr. William H. Hodges and Dr. L. Laski. N. D. Menken is convalescing. The undertakers are pressed to bury the dead, and at the Eimwood lot to-day dozens of coffined dead were lying on top of the ground waiting inter-ment, it being a difficult matter to procure even

THE FEVER-CAMP. Information from Camp Jo Williams is to the effect that six deaths occurred there of persons ecently received into the camp. The camp ontains about fifteen sick.

from along the line of the Memphis & Louisville Railway state that there have been three deaths at Brownsville, and there are seventeen ises these; at Milan twenty cases and four deaths; at Withee one case; and at Mason on

HICKMAN, KY. NEWS BY THE WAY OF NASHVILLE, TENN. Special Disputch to The Tribung. patch from Hickman, ky., says: "We have a great deal of sickness. Persons are taken sick very suddenly. They say it is bilious fever. I can't say it is yellow fever, but it kins.

Three new cases to-day." F. W. Moore, Mayor of Union City, sent the following dispatch to Gen Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway: "There is fever at Hickman Ky. I don't allow any more trains from Hickman to stop here. Telegraph to conductor at Hickman to take no one for this place. Don't allow the train from Hickman to stop here to-day. Stop all west-bound trains here. Only a

locomotive and a mail car were allowed to go from Union City to Hickman and return last A GENTLEMAN WHO ARRIVED HERE FROM

HICKMAN to-night says thirty-five cases were down a that place with bilious but not vellow fever. and that people along the Northwestern Railroad were so frightened about yellow fever that they are ready to call any disease by that name and provide against it. One of the deaths re-ported as the result of yellow fever was produced by the man becoming bilious by the drinking of too much beer, a second by congestion of the lungs, and a third by congestion of the bowels. A sun-burnt face produced the impression that he had died with yellow fever, when his body showed no such symptoms.

GRENADA.

DEAD AT LAST. Миннія, Sept. 1.—Thomas Marshali and W. W. Redding, telegraph operators at Grenada, are dead. D. Flannery, ex-Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New Orleans, has arrived at Grenada, and will keep

the office open. ST. LOUIS.

DEATH OF REPUGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—Out of fourteen yellowfever patients taken from the steamer Beile of Memphis, which arrived at quarantine from the Memphis, which arrived at quarantine from the South on Friday night, four have died. Amongst this number were a Catholic priest and a little boy and girl from Memphis. Both of the children's parents had succumbed to the fearful disease, and the boy and a little sister were intrusted to the care of the good priest, who intended to take them to Omaha and see that they were cored for until the aridamic had afast. they were cared for until the epidemic had abated, when he was to have sent them back to relatives living at Memphis.
When the boat reached quarantine both the
priest and the two children exhibited symptoms
of yellow fever, and all three were taken to the hospital. The case of the little girl is rather doubtful, but she may recover.

doubtful, but she may recover.

All the cases of yellow fever which have been reported by the Board of Health have come from the South. It is, however, stated on pretty good authority that one of the persons who died at the City Hospital was an old nurse of that institution, who has not been South in years, and consequently the fever must have been contracted from the patients in the hospital. A DEATH IN THE CITY.

J. H. Willett, who arrived from Memphis a few days ago, died of yellow fever to-day at 1238 Clay avenue. The case was reported to the Board of Health by the police, and by order of the Health Commissioner the burial took place after dark this evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

A CASS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Joseph Celli, of University place, has been taken to the quarantine hospital, on the opinion of two physicians that she has yellow fever. Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer, was unable to make a thorough examination to-night, but said the woman was in the worst possible condition to recover from any fever, and apparently had a genuine case of Yellow Jack. Dr. Vanderpoel is very busy with ships halling from infected ports, and has bad much trouble with the Castilla, a Spanish steamer from Havana, which is still detained in

the lower bay, but will come up to upper quarantine and discharge her cargo in a day or two.

TWO DEATHS . from yellow-fever occurred last week at the hospital from the crew of the Castilla, and others are reported sick. Dr. Vanderpoel says it is far more dangerous to pass an infected steam-er, after thorough cleansing, than an infected salling vessel under the same circumstances. It is practically impossible to disinfect a steamship thoroughly and surely jn such a manner as to obviate all risk. The Castilla will not be permitted to come up to the city at ail.

mitted to come up to the city at all.

AAD DEFAILS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Joseph Celli, of Union court, University place, was removed to-day to quarantine, prostrated with yellow fever.

Mrs. Celli came to this city ten days ago with her husband from Memphis, having stopped seventeen days at Cincinnatt. She gave birth to a child Monday last, and on Friday with yeshay. child Monday last, and on Friday night yellow fever was developed.

VARIOUS.

ORPHANS.

**Receial Disputch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenu., Sept. 1.—Eighty-six Catholic orphans will be brought to Nashville from Memphis to-morrow night. Bishop Feehan orsaying that clothing would be provided here.
They will be assigned to a commodious residence, two miles from this city.

There are twenty cases of yellow-fever in Brownsville, West Tennessee, and three deaths to-day. BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

GREENVILLE. VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 1.—Further tele-grams confirm reports about yellow fever at Greenville, Miss. Twenty cases are reported. MOBILE.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 1.-Quarantine ha een established against Mobile. GALVESTON, Sept. 1 .- The Houston Board of

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—The Houston Board of Health has issued the following proclamation: From and after the 3d of September, 1878, no passengers, express, freight, or mails will be allowed to enter the County of Harris from beyond the State line until the 23d day of September, 1878. Notice of an extension of time will be given should safety demand.

R. RUTHERPORD, M. D., Health Officer City of Houston and Harris County.

TERRE HAUTS, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

TERRE HAUTS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Our citizens have at last become aroused to the needs of the yellow-fever sufferers, and a meeting was held resterday at the City-Hall, called by the Mavor, and it was largely attended. It was resolved to give all their assistance to the grand benefit en-

Louisville, Sept. 1.-Col. M. Lewis Clark, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., President of the Louisville Jockey Club, armounces that the Club will have an extra day's racing on Monday, Sept. 30, the commissions to be forwarded to yellow-fever sufferers, and two stakes are given on that day.

THE WATERING-PLACES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—There is no abatement of zeal her eabouts in collecting money for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers, and now the guests of hotels at seaside resorts are contributing.

ing.
The Directors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel,
Coney Island, give to the relief fund one-half
of the receipts of the railroads, steamboats, and
bathing department Monday. Cities and towns

in this section are contributing liberally.

QUINCY, III., Sept. 1.—An entertainment given at the Opera-House last night for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers netted about \$600, the largest audience that ever assembled at the Opera-House attending. The entertainment was gotten up by Dr. P. A. Marks, O. W. Brooker, and W. H. Alexander. The Citizens' Committee, appointed by the Mayor, have collected about \$800, and expect to raise \$2,000.

Sohn Robinson, proprietor of Robinson's Circus, who exhibits here Wednesday next, offers to give one-half of the gross receipts of his performances for the benefit of the sufferers.

MISSOURI.

oners to give one hair of the gross receipts of his performances for the benefit of the sufferers.

MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 1.—Interior towns in this State are taking great, interest in the spread of yellow-fever in the South, and a number of them have already sent from \$100 to \$300 to the different infected cities, and in many others committees are being organized to raise funds. Several towns of Northern Texas have sent single bales, of cotton to the Cotton Exchange here to be sold for the benefit of the fever sufferers. Over \$1,000 have been raised this way. The members of the Cotton Exchange have collected about \$1,200 outside of their subscriptions to the Merchants' Exchange fund. The Masons and Odd-Fellows have held a meeting in pursuance of calls published a day or two ago, and several lodges have responded with donations of \$50 to \$250.

TREATMENT.

PRESCRIED BY A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The following mode of treating yellow fever is furnished to the Associnted Press Agent by a physician of considera-ble reputation and large practice in this city, and it is alleged that, if it be faithfully carried out, it will reduce the mortality list fully three-fourths: Put the patient on a cool, hard bed in a well-lighted and well-ventilated room. Keep the head constantly cool by re-

hard bed in a well-lighted and well-ventilated room. Keep the head constantly cool by repeated sponging with water, from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep the feet constantly warm by bottles of hot water. As soon as nauseau begins, relieve it by coplous draughts of hot water. This must be repeated whenever the nauseau is distressing. A thick towel, folded and wet in cold water and laid across the stomach, will also give relief. Evacuate the bowels by full injections daily of tepid water until the fever abates, using a fountain syringe whenever one can be obtained. A loose crash towel should be doubled, wet in tepid water, and worn over the bowels constantly until the patient is convalescent.

COOL DOWN THE BODY to as near the normal heat as possible by repeated sponging with tepid water. When the fever highest apply the pour bath to the head as follows: Place the patient across the bed, and his head over the side of it, his face down. Put a tub beneath, and pour coid water, say of forty degrees of Fahrenheit, over the top of the head from the crown forward. Continue this from twenty to thirty minutes, or till the temperature is lowered. Give this bath two or three times a day, or as often as the fever requires. As soon as the fever abates, and the crisis is over, stop all heroic treatment, and let the patient rest. Give no medicine or stimulants of any kind, and no drinks except water or sour lemonade without sugar. The patient sucuring the fever except a thin water gruel made with corn-meal and a little salt. Lemon-juice in water without sugar should be used freely during the fever except a thin water gruel made with corn-meal and a little salt. Lemon-juice in water without sugar should be used freely during the fever water as paringly of the plainest food, a little bread und fruit. This treatment can be carried out by any one-without the aid of a doctor, and in this regard is especially salpted to poor people who have not the means to employ medical sid, and for their particular aid it is given.

CHICAGO. ACTION OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

A meeting of a few representatives of the frah societies of the city was held at Maskell PRICE FIVE CENTS.

looking to sending aid to the sufferers from yellow fever in the South. M. C. Francy was called to the chair, and W. J. Onahan was

chosen Secretary.

Justice Morrison addressed the gathering expressing regret that the attendance was so small, and urging the importance of the Irish than \$100 a month hence. It was simply shameful that nothing had been done before, and that the great City of Chicago had only contributed about \$16,000, which was less than a drop in the bucket; and he hoped, although the meeting was small, that everybody would contribute what they could at once, and to-morrow it could be forwarded.

John F. Scanlan wanted the meeting to appoint committees to go out and solicit contributions in every ward. He would do what be could, and whatever was raised he wanted distributed to the needly, without regard to nationality or creed. than \$100 a month hence. It was simply shame

James Waish suggested that every Irishman should be made interested, and that, inasunct as many were not members of the societies, it would be proper to appoint a committee to wais

Sunday.

James H. Burke suggested that the work of raising money be turned over to the St. Vincent de Paul Societies of the different parishes, and that committees could be appointed to cooperate with them.

Justice Morrison was in favor of calling on the Bishop to take up collections next Sunday; and Mr. Burke finally coincided, and moved the appointment of a committee to wait on the Bishop in the matter.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed as the Committee: Justice Morrison, W. H. Condon, James Walsh, W. J. Onshain, and M. C. Francy.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place, when, it is hoped, the attendance will be larger.

Y. M. C. A.

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Young Meu's Christian Association of this city, takes pleasure in acknowledging the following receipts for the yellow-fever sufferers:

. T. King .. s. L. A. Couch.

DAVENPORT, IA.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dissolate to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, IA.

OBIKOSH, Wis., Sept. 1.—At a public meeting of citizens of Rock island this afternoon \$550 were raised for yellow-fever sufferers.

DANCOSH, Wis., Sept. 1.—Mayor Beckwith has appointed the following Committee to receive subscriptions in aid of yellow-fever sufferers will be paired at their disposal, and sent whithersoever they may direct. Quite a unmier whithersoever they and the disease have volunteered. These, however, will not be apt to be called on since an unacclimated person is almost sure to be a victim. Capt. Tucker received a telegram from Col. Powell, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massons of Mesissips, sature that the scourse state of a proposition of the proposition of the following committee to receive subscriptions in all of yellow-fever suffered to the called on since an unacclimated by the first of the first of

appearance at test at Jackson.

FIGNIC AID.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon there will be a meeting in the room of the County Board, at the County Building, which all city and county employes are invited to attend. The object aimed at is to get up a picale for the purposse of raising money for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers. It is believed it all these employes, who number over a thousand, take hold of the matter, and use their active efforts, several thousand dollars can easily be collected for this charitable purpose.

ANOTHER BENEFIT.

The net proceeds will be given to the sufferers by yellow-fever in the South at the Albambra, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to-day.

REMEDIAL.

SEVERAL MODES OF APPLYING HYDROTHERAPT IN FEVERS. To the Eddor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In these days when the rise and fall of bodily temperature may be accurately determined by the thermometer, hydrotherapy (treatment by water) and balneoherapy (treatment by haths) receive the universal approval of the medical profession as highly important agents in the treatment of

The following are some of the methods of applying cold water:

1. Frequent cold sponging. This is the least effectual, but does much to soothe the dry and

effectual, but does much to soothe the dry and burning skip.

2. Simple cold or ice-water spray.

3. Carbolated cold or ice-water spray. This is a modification of Prof. Lister's antiseptic surgery. It is an union of the antiseptic and the hydriatic, and as far as I know has never been applied to medicine except by myself.

4. The cold pack. Two or three renewals of the wet sheet are equal to a full bath. These may be kept cold by occasional sprinkling.

5. Complete immersion in cold water. This measure is too harsh in most cases, but

6. This method distoses of the objection. To prevent shock the natient is placed in a bath of about 100 degs. Fahrenheit. The warm water is then gradually drawn off, and by means of a short rubber hose (to prevent splashing) cold water is let in till the temperature gradually falls to 70 or 80 degs. Fahrenheit. The patient's limbs should be rubbed to equalize circulation. After ten or fifteen minutes take the patient out, and out him in bed, and cover him warmly. If the chill be considerable, place hot bottles to the feet, and administer a glass of champagne or other wine, to stimulate the heart and arteries to action.

It should not be overlooked that thermometry and hydrotherapy must go hand in hand. There is no other safety-guige. We shall soon have something even better than the thermometer. Prof. Edison writes me that he is about to adapt his delicate heat-measure to the needs of medicine.

Dr. James I. Tuckes.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—In my communication to
THE TRIBUNE of date Aug. 6, I made the follow-

ing statement and suggestion of a cure for the yellow fever, to-wit:

If, in this disease, the conditions of environment necessary to cure or protection do not exist antitually, why should not the ingenuity of man canso them to exist artificially? First, yellow fever as supposed to be caused by animalcules, which cease to exist and become indecounts at 20 deg. or at freezing point. Why could not an appearant be prepared with a temperature below freezing point, into or through which the patient might be conducted as long and frequently as endurable? If if of could be saved by a scientific process so simple, it would reward a trial.

You did me the honor to head my letter with the words "Very New," which phrase, to some persons, contains a latent and subtle sarcasm. To my previous letter I simply placed a few letters of my name, as I did not wish to excito the hostile criticisms and suspicions of a certain class of persons who exist in all communities, and who particularily delight to resent as an insult to and attack upon their proordained intelligence the invention or suggestion of anything out of the old and acknowledged rus. This disposition is very clusive of analysts, but seems crudely to be a combination of self-conceit, envy, and jealousy. It is not a preservative force in the best sense of the term. There are compensations, however, in invention and discovery superior to these temporary obstacles.

I am acquainted with and respect many members of the medical profession, but it must be apparent to the scientific observer that the dogmas of the my definition of selence and of our century. See what it has accompilabled in many accinema and mechanics. Arts.

Why should the greatest of all arts—the healing art—cling so tenaciously to old forms and nethods? The first cure was an experiment, so hat experiment has a venerable precedent. The member, I do not inveigh against the medial profession, for I honor and respect it, and I have the appropriate the medial profession, for I honor and respect it, and I have the a new refer a new sonner scales. cal profession, for I honor and respect to do not wish a newspaper scalpel. Besides, many physicians are taking heroic departures in their treatment where the usual remedies so

heir treatment where the usual remedies or nethods fail.

Some friends who became cognizant of the uthorship of the article regarded with a semi-silicial air of compassion the promoter of so morudent a suggestion, and one especially, who had been in New Orleans at a time when the yellow fever prevailed, stated, upon the rested authority of prior observation, that a rellow-fever patient at the least cold would drop dead like a fly. This was rather a starting proposition. I was not seriously alarmed. I simply relate some of the foregoing incidents as interesting illustrations of the dangers that beset any one who steps outside of the common and beaten tracks in the tread-mill of prejudice. The TRIBUNE is widely distributed, and three weeks ago a letter inclosing the article was sent to the Mayor of New Orleans, together with a request that he suggest to the giving the treatment therein designated a trial.

The utility of the treatment which I substantially suggested is already receiving a number of both theoretical and practical confirmations.

A physician in Philadelphia has recommended. physician in Philadelphia has recommended his treatment, as I see by the newspapers of scent date, and a telegram appeared in The RIBUNE of the 29th inst. headed "Successful," rhich states that Dr. Samuel Choppin, President of the Board of Health at New Orleans, inaugurated a treatment which may revolutionize the treatment of yellow-fever cases," and which it is stated consisted in reducing the temperature of the patient by pouring emperature of the patient by pour time. The patient was in the last stages of the disease; nevertheless, favorable results followed and the Doctor claims that, if the patient, had been taken in the first stages of the disease, a cure would have been effected. I see that he also nrees upon the profession a departure from old and ineffectual methods of treatment. Dr. Choppin deserves, and will no doubt receive, great credit. The administration of cold by means of water is a modification of and compilance with the theory herein presented.

My theory essentially is, to bring the body of the patient (including the lungs through the air breathed) in contact, under suitable regulations. The patient was in the last stages of th

d) in contact, under suitable regulation breathed) in contact, under suitable regulations, with a temperature produced artificially in the same degree as that temperature which, in the ordinary course of nature, prevents or arrests the disease. In other words, produce that degree of cold which in Northern latitudes prevents, and in Southern latitudes, upon the approach of winter, arrests, the progress of the disease. Whether or not the disease depends upon animalcules, decomposition. nds upon animalcules, decomposition rmentation in the blood, is not necessary to ided, as cold is alike destructive to al forms. The details of execution which at the nselves are many and different, but is not now necessary to elaborate upon them, should say, however, that other suitable ad-nots to this treatment should be combined ith it, the character of which would depend pon individual cases.

pon individual cases.

In practically carrying out any theory experiments are necessary, of which many will be disouraging failures. I doubt whether it will be
accessfully adopted during the prayailing epimemic in the South, for human experience shows

demic in the South, for human experience shows that any new theory of disease and its cure, at first, has been opposed invariably, and its adoption evaded strenuously.

And, in conclusion, the author of a successful theory usually has its originality disputed with him, and is fortunate if he escapes with his own life. I would suggest the advisability of testing this theory in other fevers and diseases. Respectfully,

Samuel E. Gross.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITEMS ABOUT THE PLAGUE. phis backs have nearly all been infected with yellow fever by being used for carrying corpses to the grave. Hearses are now seldom

Mr. Clark tells the Madison (Ind.) Courier that in New Orleans the people have become so familiar with the scourge that they don't seem excited. Even while the procession of vehicle with the dead are passing children are playing in the streets, citizens discuss politics and the

lever, and the doctors quarrel, and have actually had street fights over their disputes as to causes and remedies for Yellow Jack.

Dr. Schenck, of St. Louis, says: "Quarantine is useful to allay unnecessary fear, and furnish a hospital for the poor sick coming from infected districts. As far as the city is concerned, the people would be safe were the Planters' House a hospital for imported cases of the disease. The Rocky Mountain locust can go so far and no further; each insect life has its home and its sphere,—the yellow-fever germ cannot migrate to us, neither is it able to live with us."

The great year of yellow-feres.

The great year of yellow-fever epidemic in New Orleans was in 1853. The population of that city, at that time, was about 80.000. The total number of deaths that year from yellow fever was 9,026. On the 22d of August the number of deaths from that disease was 254. The present population of New Orleans is about 220,000. Were the epidemic as fatal as a quarter of a century ago, the deaths would aggregate nearly 27,000, and the daily mortality 750.

New Orleans Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial. Much indignation is expressed in commercial circles at the heartless indifference of Mobile and Galveston, both of which cities have done incalculable damage to New Orleans commerce by absurd exaggerations of quarantine, and who up to this time have not contributed a cent towards alleviating suffering. The Mobile Railroad proposes to sue Mobile for the full damage resulting from her ridiculous embargo on through trains, estimating the loss at \$30,000 a week since Aug. 1.

**International Control of Control of

the tever broke out as physician and nurse Finally he was missed, no one knowing wha had become of him. Yesterday a visitor wen

had become of him. Yesterday a visitor went to his temporary quarters (his family having been sent out of the chty). He formd the door locked, kicked, it open, and found the dead bedy with aim symptoms of having died with yellow fever. He could not tell now long he had been lead. Dr. Watson was one of the most active physicians in the epidemic of 1873.

New Orleans Times, Aug. 28.

Carl Granel, the leg-manufacturer, whose wife some two or three weeks ago committed suicide by hanging herself to a bedsted, and who was under suspicion of having strangled her, at 192 Carondelet street, was taken down with the fever some days ago, and on the 18th was admitted to the Charity Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The Coroner's investigation showed clearly the innocence of the suspected man, but was continued at the request of one of the jurors for further evidence. It is now closed forever.

Mornal Surreyandence Cincipactic Engineer.

quest of one of the jurors for further evidence.
It is now closed foreyer.

Memphis Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

The theory which holds that the fever can not be taken in daytime, and that those who sleep out of the city, though doing business there, are safe, has proved a delusion. Eight persons who lived in that way have been taken down during the last two days. Our doctors say that there is no hope till frost: but the question arises, How is the disease destroyed in tropical regions where frost is unknown! To this question the doctors give no direct answer, but shake their

How is the discase destroyed in tropical regions where frost is unknown! To this question the doctors give no direct answer, but shake their heads, and as much as intimate that one must not be too inquisitive; the mysteries that cause the profession to be honored and revered must not be disclosed; the awe-stricken people who go to their graves in the presence of learned profundity must not have too much light.

There is no concealing the fact that it would be found well nigh impossible just now to get the people in here. They would not come to transact their own business, much less to answer summonses as jurors or witnesses. While there is not the faintest danger in the world from the fever in Cairo, yet it cannot be denied that outside of town many are skeptical and will not be convinced. We in Cairo are not responsible for this condition, but we must accept it as we find it. An unusually large proportion of our town population will be found to be absentees, and their return cannot be looked for before the beginning or middle of October.

"A reliable contraband" came rushing down Washington avenue about 8 o'clock last night, in a state of alarm and terror, reporting that a man had the black vomit on Thirty-fourth street. It turned out to be too true. He was just recovering from a protracted drunk, and nad parted company with portions of the free-lunches he had been feasting on for days before. The foolish fellow refused medical treatment, saying he knew better what alied him than any doctor could, and if the bystanders would furnish him with the means of obtaining a drink he guaranteed to convert himself instantly into a perfect picture of health. He was deemed incorrigible and turned over to the police.

Annie Cook who kent the restat deem a second.

Memphis Appeal. Aug. 28.

Annie Cook, who kept the noted demi-monde establishment, the Mansion House, has discharged all her female immates, and is taking yellow-lever patients in her elegantly-furnished rooms. Being herself an expert in the management of the disease, she is personally superintending the nursing of all the patients. One we learn, has already convalesced in the

ease is steadily gaining on the colored eaterday's report showing fourteen and seven deaths. The proportion of long this class of our people is double

that of the whites, consequent upon their babits and general defiance of the simplest sanitary rules. Notwithstanding the advice daily given them, they continue to expose themselves and to eat every description of vegetables and all the fruit they can put their hands upon—water melons being their favorite. On Court square and Second street they can be seen at any nour of the day, from 9 to 3, in the vicinity of the Cittzens' Relief Committee's provision depot, sitting in groups under the blazing noonday sun, eating this death dealing fruit, and luxuriating in the prospect of idleness and olenty to eat. This should be put a stop to. The sale of watermelons should be interdicted, and provisions should be withheld from all who will not leave the city, except the sick and those convalescent. The total cases to date foot up 609, and

leave the city, except the sick and those convaiescent. The total cases to date foot up 600, and the deaths 192, and the end is not yet.

**Memotis doninache, Ang. 29.

A well equipped and commanded colored company were doing duty about the commissary store and takes position at the office of the Relief Committee, keeping back the pressing crowd of basket "toting" colored people. The Zouaves are doing good service.

Unless s me means is discovered to remove the crowd of tills colored people in town, who will not leave or attend the sick of their race free of charge, the suffering amongst them from sickness and hunger will be great before the plague is over.

the plague is over.

A.Mr. Bennett came into the Avalanche office yesterday, and denied that he has deserted his sick family. True, he said, he did not go into

sick family. Frue, he said, he did not go into the house since they were taken, but that he looks over the fence and inquires about them. As the bored reporter never heard of the individual before, he gives his explanation, by way of showing up the style of devoted parent and husband he really is.

The mortality of the worst day of 1873 is surpassed, and yet the maximum may not have surpassed, and yet the maximum may not have been reached. One day in October, five years ago, Memphis, with 15,000 white people within her city limits, buried eighty-six of her citizen This was the maximum of the last great visita-tion of yellow fever. Yesterday, with a white population not exceeding 3,000, fifty-eight cor-lins were hauled out at a trot to the cities of

fins were hauled out at a trot to the cities of the dead.

It is rayless night, gloom, gloom, gloom, the deepest gloom. The bare figures, heavy, shock-ing, and repulsive as they are, do not of them-selves alone measure the depth. The refugee who reads them as ne sits a hundred miles away needs to be told, that he may appreciate their meaning, that out of 3,000 white people in the city 800 are sick, dying, or dead: that medical aid has not reached many who have been tossing on beds of fever for days; that some of aid has not reached many who have been tossing on beds of fever for days; that some of the dead lie unburied for days; that horrors, and suffering, and destitution are to be encountered on almost every street. Then he cannot realize one-tenth what is seen by the faithful philanthropist whose day is spent in ferreting out the sufferers and bearing them succor.

CRIME. A BIT OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 .- The Call will to morrow publish a letter addressed by W. B. Carr to the Masonic Bank and Savings and Loan Society, in which he reviews and compares the evidence given in the various trials growing out of the bogus navy pay-certificate business by E. B. Burr, President of the Savings and Loan Society, and W. H. Culver, Presider of the Masonic Bank, with letters written to George M. Pinney, on behalf of the above-mentioned gentlemen, by third parties, and with Pinney's replies. The letters, some of which are given in full, others by extract, go to show, in connection with other documents sub mitted, that at the time Pinney absconded be owed the two banks in question about half : million dollars; that the money so obtained wa lost in stock and mining operations, none of it having been used for political purposes; that Burr and Culver were aware of the worthless chiracter of the navy pay-certificates as securities at the time they loaned the bank's moneys on them; that Burr was in receipt of 5 per cent commission on the loans he made to Pinney; that Pinney and Culver were in partneyship in commission on the loans he made to Pinney; that Pinney and Culver were in partnership in stock speculations; that Pinney returned to the city in accordance with agreements with Burr and Culver that they would shield him from prosecution; that Burr and Culver matured a plan, to which Pinney gave his adhesion, by virtue of which the forged agreement between Carr and Pinney was to be produced, showing that Carr had obtained the produced, showing that Carr had obtained the half million dollars received by Pinney from banks on the strength of which and of the charges made in the newspaper columns and in other ways against Carr and his political friends, including Sargent, Page, Gorham, La grange, and others, such pressure was to be brought as would induce Carr to make the banks good on their losses, and, in short, disclosing the true inwardness of the whole notorious Pinney affair.

Many of the statements are substantiated by

he banks, the cases pending in court agains Carr were dropped.

The next result was the interview between Carr and the bankers in which it was admitted he had correctly unraveled the plot, but it was insisted that the bankers themselves were de-

The document covers nine columns of the

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—The methods em ployed by the detectives to smoke out the mystery of the burning of the property of J. J. Sutton, in Columbus, Wis., on the night of March 27, was interesting. The houses, barn, seven blooded horses, four cows, and the family carriage were destroyed, involving laimly carriage were destroyed, involving a loss of over \$7,000. The efforts of the detectives were foiled for some time. Finally Messrs. McDonald and Barry, of Milwaukee, came to the conclusion that the incendiarism was the result of ill-feeling growing out of several business transactions, and their suspicion fixed upon Julius Fox, proprietor of the Fox House at Columbus, Max Claudit, at that time the barkeeper of the house, and Herman Greul, the hostler. Mr. Barry speut a month working up the case disguised as a tramp, and applied for and obtained a job on the United States Construction works on the Upper Mississippi. He worked off and on a couple of weeks. He became solid with Greul. His fellow-workman confessed to him the perpetration of an imaginary crime, and in turn obtained bis admission of the part he took in the burning of the property. Together they were taken opposite Wenous, handcuffed and brought to Portage City. On the testimony thus obtained from Greul, Fox was arrested in Columbus on Friday morning, while Claudit was loss of over \$7,000. The efforts of the de bus on Friday morning, while Claudit was nabbed at the St. Charles Hotel in this city very late this eventing. All three were taken before Justice Burker, of Portage City, and held ir \$5,000 bail each. Fox gave bail and the others

AN UNSAFE REGION FOR OLD MEN. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—A shocking murder was committed this morning in the adjacent Township of Greenfield, six miles from this city. Joseph Glaser, an old farmer of 70, very deaf and decrepit, was the victim. About o'clock his wife, nearly ten years his senior. who occupied a separate room up-stairs, can

o'clock his wife, nearly ten years his senior, who occupied a separate room up-stairs, came down to his apartment to awaken him. Receiving no response, she approached the bedside, and, blacing her hand upon his head, found it wet with blood. An alarm was given, and, when the horrified neighbors flocked in, the old man was quite dead, with a ghastly wound in his head, the skull having been crushed in just above the right ear. Suspicion at once pointed to Christian Brietenbach, a 17-year-old grandson of the murdered man. Four years ago he was sent to the State Reform School for stealing \$45 from his grandfather, and last Friday he reappeared at the house and announced his determination of remaining. As he was very large for his age and of violent temper, the infirm old people made the best of his presence, and allowed him to occupy a straw pallet in one corner of the old man's room. Both retired at 10 o'clock Saturday night. When Mrs. Glaser ascertained the fact of her hasband's murder the boy was gone, and it was discovered that, by a singular coincidence, a pocketbook containing \$45, just the amount of the previous theft, had been abstracted from the murdered man's pocket. Outside the door was found the fatal weapon, an old ax, the blade covered with gray hairs and blood. The police are searching for the murderer, but as yet without success.

NABBED. NEW YORK, Aug. 31 .- John A. Westlake, of Springfield, Ill., was arrested to-day at the nstance of the Springfield authorities. He is charged with having stolen several hundred dollars, and was boarding a European steame when the officer captured him.

"BLISS TOO BRIEF." LARAMIE CITY, Aug. 31.—William Enright, released from the Penitentiary yesterday after serving a one-year term for burglary, was shot and instantly killed last night while resisting an officer who was trying to arrest him for

FOREIGN.

Unfortunate Hungary Visited with Another Horrible Calamity.

Her Rapid Rivers Again Enlarged by an Enormous Rainfall.

One Thousand Houses in Town of Mickalez Swept Away.

Four Hundred Corpses Already Recovered, with 200 to Be Found.

Other Cities and Towns Flooded and Much Desolation Wrought.

Twenty Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty Sick Russians at Constantinople.

Railway Accident in England Killing Eight and Hurting Thirty.

The Duchess of Edinburg, Daughter of the Czar, Delivered of a Daughter.

A GREAT STORM. VIENNA, Sept. 1 .- The town of Mickalez, the capital of the Circle of Barsad, Hungary, has een almost entirely laid waste by a storm. One housand houses were destroyed by the rain fall. Fifteen persons were killed. The population is estimated at 20,000.

HUNGARY.

LATER, AND HORRIBLE. VIENNA, Sept. 1 .- A later account from Mickalez, Hungary, state that over 400 corpses have already been recovered, and 200 persons still missing. At Erlan, about sixty-five miles from Pesth, the River Eger broke through the walls of the town, and whole rows of houses were de nolished and many persons drowned.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1 .- According to insurgen dvices, Gen. Zpary maintains the defensive at Dajab. Austrian reinforcements are constanty arriving. There is a strong insurgent force in his rear near the River Save. MIXED.

Ragusa insurgents and Turkish regulars are

ighting at Trebinje, where the regulars held he citadel, and the insurgents demand it. ASIA MINOR.

TREBIZONDE Sent 1.-Turkish war material rom Batoum is arriving. It is believed a large portion of the Mussulman population Satoum will emigrate. Six thousand Lazistam nsurgents are advancing along the vailey of the River Arda, burning and pillaging. Isezet Pasha has been commissioned to endeavor to quiet the Lazis,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1 .- Moukhtar Pashs as started for Crete with two battalions. REFUSED.

The Porte has refused tien. Todleben's request to send regular troops to the Rhodope district.

WORSE THAN YELLOW FEVER The Russian army of occupation had 20,430 ice on the 27th ultimo. DENIAL

ROME, Sept. 1 .- The story of the departure of Italian volunteers for Bosnia is unfounded SORRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1 .- The Sultan sept dispatch to the Czar on the 27th of August remesting him to give orders to check the outreplied, expressing sorrow at the anarchy pre vailing, but declaring it his belief that the re ports were exaggerated, as the Russian Gen erals had strict orders to prevent and punish

GREAT BRITAIN. BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- An excursion train on the London, Chatham & Dover Railway, from Ramsgate Broad-Stairs and Margate, crowded with passengers, yesterday, near Sitting Bourn unction, came in collision with some freight cars while the latter were switching off the main line. The train, running at express speed, was completely wrecked. Eight persons were killed and thirty severely injured.

BOAT-RACES. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The Thames International Regatta began yesterday. In the first heat of the race for champion sculls, Higgins beat Boyd. allowed. In the second heat, Eiliota beat Blackman 100 yards. In the champion-pairs race, from Cheswick Church to Putney, the Northerners, Lumsden and Boyd, beat Higgins and Thomas by six lengths. DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- Thomas Maitland, eleventh Earl of Louderdale, is dead. FAILURE.

nerman & Hoyt, merchants, Birmingham, failed. Liabilities, \$81,000.

GERMANY. COMING OVER.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Councillor Schoner, one of the heads of Departments in the Ministry of Finance, Councillor Treg, one of the heads of the Customs Department, Councillor Mayor, and Herr Emder leave Bremerhaven to-day for the United States, to examine the America system of taxing manufactured tobacco. THE CZAR A GRANDPA.

CORURG, Sept. 1.—The Duchess of Edinburg has been delivered of a daughter.

SPAIN.

THE COMING ELECTIONS. MADRID, Sept. 1.—Marshal Serrano, Senor Sagasta, and other Constitutionalist leaders ave had several conferences on the expediency of abstention or a participation in the ar proaching elections. The latter course is advocated by the Castelar Moderate Rebublicans and some Constitutionalists, but the Iberia and other Constitutionalist organs urge that an attempt be made to acquire power by extra legal means.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.—It is rumored that Shire All will be required to receive a permanent British resident at Cabul, and British Agents in other places. It is generally believed he will efuse, unless armed occupation is threatened. London, Sept. 1 .- It is said a large majority of the Indian Council oppose annexation, which zealously advocated by Sir Henry Rawlinson.

JAPAN.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the steamer Oceanie, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama. The following news was brought by her, which should have come by the last steamer:
YOKOHAMA, July 31.—Intelligence was reeived July 29 of the signing of a new trenty at Washington July 24 between the United States

and Japan. The information is kept secret for the present by the Government.

COOLIES. The attempt to secure Japanese workmen as emigrants to Peru is interrupted by the Government, which will not expose its subjects to the risk of treatment like that of the Chinese

THE DOMESTIC LOAN. out on the market last May for \$12,500,000, was fully subscribed for by the middle of July This was the first attempt of Japan to negotiate a home loan, and was much derided by English capitalists, who intrigued to secure th loan in their country. Failure was predicted by foreigners generally, and the result consequently is doubly gratifying to the nationa

THE BLAWSTED ERITISHER. There is considerable agritation in diplomaticircles on account of the action of the British Minister respecting quarantine. In consequence of a slight visitation of cholera last year, the Japanese Government arranged for full pre cautions and proposed to introduce the neces sary quarantine provisions early this summ The British Minister declared that, preserve the trading interests of country, regulations must be framed accordcountry, regulations must be framed according to his suggestions, or he will resist and dely them. Meauwhile there are serious apprehen-sions of the return of cholers. The Govern-ment is embarrassed, not wishing to risk ex-tremities with Eugland. Representatives of most other nations are indigmant, and the tremities with Eugland. Representatives most other natious are indignant, and course of the British Envoy is freely edemned. The Japanese Government is warr supported by the United States and Russ

The Oceanic brings the following later intelligence:
YOKOHAMA, Aug. 16.—Private intelligence
from authentic sources in England gives assurance that the memorable decision of the British
Court in Yokohama, decreeing that English mer chants may import opium, notwithstanding its prohibition by treaty, has been reversed by the British Government. The details are not yet fully known, but it is understood in official circles that the action of the British Acting Law Secretary, and of the Minister Plenipotentiary, will be finally disapproved. This news is carefully withheld from public knowledge up to the present time.

Intelligence of the new treaty between United States and Japan, signed July 25, is also kept secret. This treaty is understood to confer reciprocal commercial advantages, from which all other nations are excluded except on condition of accepting the same mutual obliga

The quarantine difficulty was settled by the peremptory relusal of the Japanese authorities to admit the British Minister's chaim to participate in framing the regulations. The delegate team the British except was despited the participant of the property pate in framing the regulations. The delegate from the British Legation was denied the privilege of joining in the discussions of the Quarantine Commission, composed of three native and three foreign physicians, under the Chairmanship of Armari Mori, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. A bitter quarrel was raised by the British Envoy, but the Japanese Government was firm on this occasion. The quarantine rules will be ready for promulgation next month.

TREMS.

The infant help to the throne, Prince Take

The infant helr to the throne, Prince Take No Miga, was buried with imposing ceremonics Aug. 2.
The Japanese laborers engaged for Peru re

The Japanese laborers engaged for Peru remain here by order of the Government, and the ship chartered for their transportation sailed without them.

A Chamber of Commerce, composed of Japanese merchants and bankers, has been established in Tokio.

I. G. Kennedy replaces A. H. Mounsey as Secretary of the British Legation at Tokio.

CASUALTIES.

TRIFLED WITH KEROSENE. Special Dispaich to The Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 31.—George Kleav. er, a boy of 8 years, residing just outside the city limits, while trying to successfully start a fire by pouring oil in a stove from a burning lamp last night was fatally injured by the lamp exploding.

BURNED TO DEATH. WHERLING, Sept. 1 .- During the absen Mrs. McGee at church this morning, her daughters, aged 12 and 10, and a cousin about the same ace, in preparing for dinner, started the fire with coal oil. Result: The oldest child was burned to death, and the second fatally. The third escende

UNDER THE WHEELS. CLINTON, Ia., Sept. 1 .- Silas W. Gardiner, a prominent young lumberman of Lyons, had ooth feet cut off by the cars while attempting to jump from a passenger train at midnight last night. His chances for recovery are good.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2-1 a. m.-Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearer, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the Lower Lake Region, clear and partly

cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly west-erly, stationary or higher pressure and tempera-For (this) the Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly,

stationary or higher pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly outly weather, variable winds, shifting outheast, stationary or higher temperat-illing, preceded in southern portions by ris

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

6:53 a.m. 29.924 68 74 W..... 4 Hazy 11:18 a.m. 29.919 79 54 S. W... 4 Hazy

| | Maximum, 85; minimum, 65. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Sept. 1-Midnight. | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------|---------------|-----|---------|--|--|--|
| stations. | Bar. | Thr. | - | | Weather | | | |
| Buffalo | . 29.91 | 71 | W., gentle | .00 | Fair. | | | |
| Cairo | | 76 | S., fresh | | Clear. | | | |
| Cheyenne . ' | 30.19 | :69 | S., gentie | | Clear. | | | |
| Chicago | | 75 | S. W., fresh | .18 | Clear. | | | |
| Cincinnati . | 30.05 | 73 | S. W. light | | Clear. | | | |
| Cleveland | 29.99 | 70 | 8. W., gen'le | .03 | Clear. | | | |
| Davenport | . 29.92 | 75 | Calm | | Clear. | | | |
| Duluth | . 29.87 | | N. W., fresh | | Cloudy. | | | |
| Fort Gibson | | 73 | S. E., gent. | | Cloudy. | | | |
| Grand Have | n 29.89 | 72 . | S. fresh | | Clear. | | | |
| Keokuk | | 80 | W., gentle. | | Fair. | | | |
| Leavenword | | 76 | N., light | | Clear. | | | |
| Milwaukee. | . 29,86 | 78 | S. W., fresh | | Clear. | | | |
| Omaha | 29.98 | *eiii | N. W., gent. | | | | | |
| Pioche, Ner | | 64 | Calm | .04 | Clear. | | | |
| Port Huron | 29, 91 | | 8. E., gentle | | Clear. | | | |
| San Francisc | 0 29.98 | 68 | S., fresh | | Clear. | | | |
| St. Paul | 29.88 | 68 | N. W., gent. | | Cicar. | | | |
| Teledo | 29.96 | 71 | W., fresh | | Clear. | | | |
| Virginia Cit | | 73 | S. E., fresh. | | Clear. | | | |
| Yankton | 30.06 | 65 | S. W., gent. | | Clear. | | | |

SUMPTUARY RESTRICTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The saloon-keeper. mbined to defy the Sunday Liquor laws by big picnic at Arbeiter Hall to-day, where eer was openly sold until the police made a raid and arrested four prominent saloon-keep ers who had volunteered as waiters. This put a stop to the fun and beer-drinking. Several hundred sympathizers, headed by a brass band, marched to the Gratiot-avenue police-station to-night and demanded the release of the prisoners. They were refused and finally dispersed without more violent demonstrations. The police are determined to enforce the laws, and a bitter fight is anticipated.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Sept. 1 .- Arrived, the steamer England, from Liverpool, Devonia and Castalia, from Glasgow, and Memator, from Antwerp. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The steamships Gellers and Germanic, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived out.
PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Sept. 1.—Arrived, the steamer India, from Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the steamer Ohio, from Philadelphia.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the steamer Thessaly, from Liverpool.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Minnesota State Fair opens in this city to-morrow with extraordinary prospects and attractions. Among the features are the races, in which the fastes horses in the country will compete, includin Rarus, Edwin Forrest, and Great Eastern. Pres ident Hayes will visit the Fair Thursday on his trin to the Red River Valley. A great bench-show of dogs will be held in St. Paul during the fair. Senator Blaine will deliver an ad-

POLITICAL.

Savage Assault by Tammany upon Tilden's Presidential Outworks.

A Demand for the Investigation of His Electoral Trafficking by the Potter Committee.

Street Demonstration of Impu dence by St. Louis Communists.

All Sorts of Conventions in Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin, Etc.

NEW YORK. THE WAR BETWEEN TADDEN AND TANMANT.

Special Dispotes to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The way in which Tilen intends to defeat Tammany and get control of the State is apparent, if the charge be true hat he is working with or really directing the National and anti-Tammany leaders in this cit; The anti-Tammaby organization is certainly in the hands of active men. An enrollment of

voters has been unide in all the Assembly districts of this city, and some 23,000 names have already been obtained. The largest enrollment was in the Eighteenth District, in which John Kelly and other distinguished Tam manyites live. The leaders of the organization confidently assert that they will hold the balance of power at the ensuing election, and admit that they are acting in harmony with Tilden and Gov. Robinson.

ON THE OTHER SIDE,
the Express, Kelly's organ, assails Tilden

the Express, Kelly's organ, assalis Tilden thus:

The Tribune has done a good thing in exposing the base bargaining and underband trickery carried on after the election of 1876 by Tilden and his adjutants. It has uncartied enough to show beyond question that Tilden and his subalterns resorted to tricks and expedients to get the Presidency which were improper and undignified, if not positively disgraceful, and calculated to injure the Democratic party in public estimation. Of course the Democratic party is not in any way responsible for his contemptible maneuvering. It repudiates the whole dirty and disgraceful business, and the Potter Committee owe it to themselves and the country to make a therough inquisition of these suspicious transactions of Tilden and his agents. Let them examine Mr. Jordan, the banker who paid the Tilden check to Oregon, require Felton and Marole to tell what their mysterious correspondence and secret operations in Florida and Oregon and Washington meant, and give Mr. Hewritt an opportunity could be about the miscorphic shuffling. cret operations in Fibria and Oregon and was ington meant, and give Mr. Hewitt an opportunit to tell all he knows about the misersole shufflir and contemptible pottering of the man who, ut willing to radile for the Presidency, seems to have been perfectly willing to trade for it, even whe know it was his own by right. Before concluding its labors the Committee are bound in home and fairness to held the conduct of "Titlen and he and fairness to hold the conduct of Tilden and hi agents up to the light. Let us have fair play, an no favoritism.

COMMUNISTS.

BIG SABBATH ORGY OF NON-ENGLISH-RPEA ING SOCIALISTS AT ST. LOUIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The first anniversary the establishment of the Volkstimme des Westens, the organ of the German Socialistic Labor party of this city, was celebrated to-day with much pomp. The paper was the materialization the strong feelings which followed the July strikes last year. When the paper first made its appearance it was treated with contempt by the other German dailies, and it was predicted that it would not live a month. But it has received the hearty support of the party it supports, and it is now apparently in a flourishing condition. The market place and marched to Bamberger' Grove, where the afternoon was spent in feast ing and listening to speeches and music. At night the crowd was amused by

PIREWORKS
and entertained till after midnight with a ball The procession was not quite as large as tha which attended the Lindell Park picnic couple of months ago, but it possessed many points of interest to spectators. The members of the party in the southern part of the city marched direct to Soulard Market and awaited the societies from the northern wards, so that people in the central part of the metropolis had an opportunity to see but a small part of the column. When it was fully formed it was composed of three divisions, each headed by band, the number in line being about 2,000. band, the number is line being about 2,000. The Arbeiter Schutzenverein, or Workingmen's Protective Association, headed the column. This organization, for the first time, turned out in full uniform, consisting of dark clothes of a military character and black hats with blood-red plumes. This company, which is composed of about sixty men, were all fully equipped with THE INFROVED STILE OF MUSKETS, and were apparently well trained in all the diffi-

THE IMPROVED STILE OF MUSKETS, and were apparently well trained in all the difficult points of the drill. It was evident, from the prompt manner in which they executed all orders, that they had spent much time in drilling. The guns, which were brightly polished, were carried with bayonets fixed. The second section of the procession was headed by the Bohemian Turners and followed by an Association of colored men. The next and last division was composed of the editors, printers, and reporters of the Volkstimme. Each of the divisions was headed by a wagon decorated with red flags, and each of those in the procession wore red ribbons pinned wagon decorated with red flags, and each of those in the procession wore red ribbons pinned to the lapel of their coats. The Grand Marshal was Peter Clever, a saloon-keeper. The speakers were John Musser, who spoke in German, Dr. Walzer, editor of the Volksstimme, who spoke in Reglish, and Robert Vorreil, who spoke in Boheman.

TLLINOIS.

KNOX COUNTY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 31 .- The Democrat of Knox County held their Convention at th Opera-House in this city this afternoon. Ther was a very good attendance. Samuel G. Deciwas nominated for Sheriff, and Dr. E. F. Stilson for Coroner. Delegates were appointed to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions. A few Greenback delegates endeavored to force upon the Convention the nominees of their party, but the old and reliable apostles of De mocracy were not easily led astray, and would not tolerate such schemes. The Congressional delegates were uninstructed, but from reports they will unite on any man that can beat Boyd provided there is such a man. It seems certain that an effort will be made to defeat Col. Boyd but the Republicans will make a strong fight and the Republicans of the State need neve fear, as the Ninth District will return Mr. Boyd

fear, as the Ninth District will return Mr. Boyd to Congress by a handsome majority.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Republican cancuses in the Fourth Congressional District, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Eigin, Sept. 6; took place to-day. This city polls a very light vote, but goes solidly for the Hon. William Lethrop, the present member. There is no opposition in the county. Returns from Aurora, Sycamore, and DeKaib give Lathrop a majority. Kane County is also for Lathrop. There is no doubt of his nomination.

KANE COUNTY.

Aurora, Ill., Ang. 31.—At an election to day for twenty-live delegates to the Kane County Country Congressional Convention, Aurora Sherwin's own town, elected twenty-live delegates for Lathrop. This would seem to terminate Sherwin's candidacy.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Aug. 31.—At the Jo Davies

Special Disbatch to The Tribute.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 31.—At the Jo Daviess
County Republican Convention, held at
Elizabeth to-day, the following excellent ticket
was put in nomination: Representative it the
Legislature, C. S. Burt, of Dunleith; Saeriff,
Robert Poole, of Galena; Coroner, Thomas
Scott, of Appie River.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 31.—At the Greenbar Convention at this place this afternoon, Mart Hynds was nominated for Sheriff, and Jesa Mills for Coroner.

MICHIGAN.

PIRST DISTRICT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Republic Convention of this district to-day nominated John S. Newberry, of this city, for Congress There was substantially no opposition, although a few votes were cast for ex-Gov. Bazley, who

for Capt. K. A. Leggett, whose formally withdrawn at his own request after its presentation. Mr. Newberry is a gentleman over 50 years of age, of wealth, originally a very successful lawyer, and latterly largely interested in car works and other manufacturing enterprises. He is a man of high order of ability and decided local prominence. The fight in the district is a transmiss one, and the fight in the district is a triangular one, and the Republicans have now an excellent chance of making a Congressional gain here. LANSING.

ADRIAN, Mich., Ang. 31.—The Democrats held their County Convention here to day, and nominated a straight-out ticket, as follows: Senator, Irs J. Hagainan; Sherifft, Edwins Haff; Clerk, S. H. Mesritt; Register, W. A. Whitney; Prosecuting Attorney, L. H. Saulsbury; Treasurer, W. D. McCann; County Commissioners, L. A. Stacy, T. Phelan, Ira B. Card. The Democratic propriets for Fongree, made an individual continuous contracts. cratte nomines for Congress made an nour speech, taking decided hard-money ground.

WISCONSIN, Special Dispatch to The Tribun

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. Sl.—The Republican County Convention to-day was largely attended, and passed off harmoniously, nominating an exceptionally strong ticket: Senator, L. E. Knapp; Sheriff, T. E. Loop; Treasurer, L. Bowron; County Clerk, O. F. Chase; Register, G. W. Trank; Clerk of Court, T. D. Grimmer; District Attorney, G. W. Burnell; Coroner, J. H. Thebe.

The nominee for Senator was a member of the H. Thebe.

Assembly the last two years very acceptably, and was considered an effective working member. Lem Torrey received a strong vote in the Convention, but Knapp proved the strongest. The emainder of the ticket is considered as good as

remainder of the ticket is considered as good as any nominated in the past ten years.

****IFFERSON COUNTY,

***Secial Dissaich so The Tribute**

WATERITOWN, WIS, Aug. 31.—The Democrats of Jefferson County placed in nomination the following ticket today. Senator, J. K. Ruser;

Sheriff, Alonzo Brown; Treasurer, W. C. Waido; Clerk of Court, Charles Krebs; County Clerk, W. H. Hake; District Attorier, W. Rogers; Register, Daniel Rutledge; Coroner, James Rogan.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BLACKBURN'S BOTCH. Special Dispatch to The Tribine. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The Hep can Campaign Committee has commenced the examination of the last Democratic campaign cument, which is a paper by Represe Blackburn, of Kentucky. This paper reviews a similar paper by Senator Windom, on appropri-ations. Blackburn's effort is to show that the Democratic Congress was very economical, and he has endeavored to refute Windom's figures. The Committee say that Blackburn's fallacie burn, who is not a member of the Appropriati Committee, has undertaken the formidable task of answering Windom. The Committee has encouraging news from Virginia, which indicates that more than one district can be carried for the Republicans.

DEMOCRATIC DUPLICITY.

The National Democratic Committee is sending large quantities of the last financial speeches
of Dan Voorhees and Judge Thurman to the
Western and Southern States. It is not probable that any of these speeches will be sent to
the Middle and Eastern States, although the
Committee, which is obliged to act Janus Inced,
may perhaps send some of Thurman's hardmoney speeches based on the St. Louis platform to the Eastern States, but as yet no Democratic documents have been prepared based on
the St. Louis platform, which advocated sound
currency, the maintenance of national honor, currency, the maintenance of national honor and speedy return to specie payments.

MATT CARPENTER left for Wisconsin to-night. His attention hav iert for Wisconsin Lo-night.— His attention ha ing been called to recent reports that he habandoned his contest for the Senate, he sa that his canvass is being conducted entirely his friends, and that he had not formally a nounced himself as a candidate. He said, bo

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIANA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 1 .- Yesterday Gen Hunter, M. C., delivered a speech to the citizens of Centreville, in Vigo County. A large attendance was present despite the drizzling, rainy weather of the day, and much enthusiasm prevailed, reminding observers of war-time gatherings. The speech was to have been dehvered in a grove, but, owing to the rain, it was given at the school-bouse of the town. Fully 800 listeners were inside and at the windows. This was the more noticeable as it has been of late considered a strong Greenback section, and against Hunter. A large 120-foot pole was raised, with a banner inscribed, "U. S. Grant, President, 1880. M. C. Hunter for Congress." This is the first Grant demonstration agreeabouts, and the first sole up for that Congress." This is the first Grant demonstration aereabouts, and the first pole up for that
ticket in the county. Gen. Hunter's popularity
is very great in the Eighth District, and every
meeting so far has been largely attended. Leading political observers here are of the opinion
that he is the "dark horse" for the Onited
States Senatorship from this State if
the Legislature proves Republican, as is confidently predicted. Certainly, if the General
again carries his district against both his
opponents by his average majority, he will be
a formidable candidate, and his sound financial
views and popularity with the masses will be
greatly in his favor with a Republican Legislature. greatly in his favor with a Republican Legislature.

H. A. White, the National Greenback candidate, delivered a speech last evening at their hall here. It was of the usual inconsistent, money-panic, hard-times, more-greenbacks sort of argument peculiar to their form of belief, and was listened to by a crowd of about 400, sprinkled with Democrats and Republicans to see what he would say. He insisted that we are now in a banic in bushess, and that bonds should be paid in greenbacks, and that the Government should issue money unlimited to meet the demands of business, etc.

A. J. Hostetter, the aged Democratic candidate, does not seem to have become awake to the idea that he is a candidate, and has not yet spoken out to his people, and probably never will, for it is known to be the policy of his backers to keep him in quiet.

his backers to keep him in quiet.

Special Dispaics to The Tribune.

KBOKUK, Ia., Aug. 31.—At the Lee County Republican Convention, held at Franklin today, Rockwell J. Smith was morninated for Recorder, W. H. Kretsinger for Supervisor, James Lynch for Coroner, and S. L. James for Cleric.

The Republicans of Clark County, Mo., met at Kahoka and nominated the following ticket: Circuit Circuit. Circuit. Circuit. Collector, George Rauscher; Treasurer, Arthur Shultz; Sberiff, P. D. Sprankler; Recorder, J. K. Hume; Probate Judge, O. S. Callahan; County Attorney, C. W. Merrihew; Coroner, P. D. Edwards; Presiding Judge of Circuit Court, J. W. Kirchner; Assessor, Alf Miller; Representative, Alexander his backers to keep him in quiet.

NEBRASKA.
OMARA, Neb., Aug. 31.—The Republicans held a Caunty Convention this afternoon and elected seventeen delegates to the State Convention at Lincoln, which is to nominate a State ticket and Congressmen. Of the delegates elected to-day, twelve or thirteen are in favor of the renomination of the present Congressman. Frank nation of the present Congressman, Frank

CANADA.

A Railroad Seized—The Suicidal Mania—Silver Discoveries—Goff's Case.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—The Government today took possession of the Montreal, Otfawa & Occidental Railway. At St. Therese the Sheriff, in making the seizure, was opposed by armed men. This was the only point where opposition was manifested. No further trouble is anticipated, and the order in Council will be strictly carried out. Mr. McDonald has run the greater portion of the rolling stock on

Adelard Racicot, of Racicot & Decaire, merchants, St. Joseph street, made a desperate at-tempt last night to shoot himself. He fired five shots into his person, and is in a very dangerou state. He had been in a despondent state of

to a siding to a quarry, which is his own prop-erty. He has dismantled the engines and ren-dered resumption of traffic impossible at pres-

shots into his person, and is in a very dangerous state. He had been in a despondent state of mind for some time past.

Poetal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

POET STANLEY, Aug. 31.—This evening a party of five, consisting of William Christian, James Newman, Missee Fannie and Bertha Bostwick, and Mrs. Bell, hired a boat and proceeded to the lake for a sail. When about half a mile from the piers Mrs. Bell, without giving my notice, suddenly stood up and said "good-by." and jumped into the lake. Mr. Newman jumped in after her, but her actions were so sudden that ahe sank hafors he about reach her. Be was a

Ortawa, Aug. 31.—Two men from the Country of Ottawa have arrived in town with samples of silver which they reported as having found on their farm. The specimens were taken to a mineral office and found to be rich. They were offered \$20,000 for the farm on which they found the specimens, but refused is. the specimens, but refused it.

The time for which John Checkley, the counterfeitet has they completed for extradition expires on Thursday next week, when he will be brought from Milwankee to Ottawa. Thomas Checkley and Boyle have teen further remanded.—There are so many counterfeit 31 and 22 notes.

ed in. This will be an effectual means of getting rid of the nuisance.

The winners of the medals presented by Lord Dufferin to Canadian educational institutions have been juvined to send their photographs to his Excellency, who desires to make a collection.

Pour Hope, Out., Aug. 31.—Mr. A. Hugel, President of the Mailahd Raliway, has sent in his resignation. The Board of Directors held a special meeting, and elected G. A. Cox, of Peterboru, President, and Charles Percy, Manager.

Special Dipatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL Aug. 31.—The Magnetrate, in communiting E.H. Goff on the charge of forging minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Agricultural Insurince Company, remarked; "Agood deal has been said about, this being a political personation, prompted by the institution of the Goff-Baker case in April last, I do not believe this assertion to be supported. Mr. Ross severs that it was determined to proceed against Mr. Goff on the bresent charge a early as becomber, 1877; and he fuffered the information was drafted at the former date, its four months before the Goff-Rose matter training the political influence whatever was brought to bear upon him to institute proceedings sarainst Mr. Goff, but he had a training the political influence whatever was brought to bear upon him to institute proceedings against Mr. Goff, but he had a training the proceedings of the fock into the metives of the prosecutors, if a prima-facic case is made out; and I believe it is made out here." The Magnetrate said bail, would be accepted, and that a veral days would be allowed the which to furnish it.

believe it is made out here." The Magnitude said bail, would be "excepted, and that reveral dars would be allowed in which to libratish it. Montager, kept. It. The Provisional Government has called out the military to ad the ord power in tailing possession of the Montral, Ottawa & Occidental Railroad. A company of the Sixty-lifth Regiment proceeded to St. the Montral of the Mont the Sixty-fifth Regiment proceeded to 8 Theresa, and the Sixth Fusibeers and the Mon treal Garrison Artillery are under arms.

FIRES. CULL

1871 AGAIN. [T] Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Ming., Sept. 1.—Gen., James Baker returning yesterday from the north above a Lake Superior, reports forest lives extending almost continuously for 160 miles. The first started near Duluth, and spread back of lieure Bay, Grand Mare's, and Horse-shoe Bay, escircling Grand Portage; these to Taunde Bay and Silver Islet.

The alarm from Box 46 at 1:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a pile of rabbish in the furniture factory of Holton & Hil-

IN CHICAGO.

dreth, Nos. 221 and 223 State street. Dange The alarm from Box 334 at 3:45 restoring afternion was caused by a fire in a small of a wood in the basement of No. 18 North Green street. Damage slight. Incendiarism was the suspected cause. A ROMANCE OF SLAVERY.

How Two Missouri Darkies Ran Away and Made Their Way to Camuta, Refurning After Eighteen Years to See "Old Mann" and "Missus," Sr. Louis, Sert. 1.—No better illustration of the peculiar relationship of the past and present can be found than that afforded by the appearever, that he would accept the position if elected. He possibly will make speeches durance to-day of a gray-haired negro in the city looking for his relatives of eighteen years ago.
Your correspondent met the ancient darky this morning in an attorney's office, and ascertained from him that he was Bey Strother, who, with his half-brother, Jeff Murray, ran away in and had never been heard of by their friends since. Bev's face relaxed into a broad grin as he told how "me and Jeff run away, and the awful time we had." It seems that Bev and Jeff were slaves in 1860, the former belonging to Travis Murphy and the latter to Dr. J. T. Overall, of St. Charles County, Mo.; that Bev terror of all darkies, and so per Jeff to run away with him. To an old darky at St. Charles they a white man who agreed to pilot them 100 miles for \$23, and on the night of June 30. 1860, the trio met and started on a "runawa sure enough." They traveled nights and lay i the brush by day, the white man being used to pilot the way and buy provisions. The negrees had very shrewdly provided themselves with compass, to be sure they were being piloted to the "far-off land rather than to Dixie." The also took pistols to defend themselves with, and always, after they had hid for the day and seat the man for provisions, moved their hiding-place and watched "dat ar white man" from a long way off to see that he did not bring any nigger-catchers with him. On the trening of the second day out, the white man, while out foraging, saw Dr. Overall and pursuing party,

the second day out, the 'white man, while out foraging, saw Dr. Overall and pursuing party, and heard him describe the negroes, and offer a reward for their apprehension. "I tell you, massa," said Ben, as he rubbed his gray head, "them was hot times." They traveled at right angles to their general course that night, and the pursuing party never heard of them again. The "white pilot and nigger-stealer" was given away by a pretended would-be runaway, about three weeks later, was captured by Dr. Overail, and sentenced, after a piec of guilty, by Judge King, of the St. Charles Circuit Court, to six years in the Peu.

Two weeks later Bev and Jeff turned up at Lafavette, Ind., with inighty little faith in there being any end to the world or anything for runaway niggers but sore feet and empty stomachs. On the night of their arrival there they were followed by a negro man who accused thea of being runaways and tendered his services to show them the "underground railway." They denied the first and refused the last, but when the would-be guide was reinforced by "one of dem real old honest higger mothers," the runaways acknowledged the soft inpeachment and were provided for.

At Detroit they Jamped off the train a mile from the depot, and followed the beckoning of a "Black Hand," without inquire or explantion, and were locked up in a little room, way up on the top of a boat. The next day Canada received two citizens and the United States was ont \$240 per year, and at the end of five years had saved \$1,000, with which they purchased two farms. Jeff acquired a limited education, and, in addition to attending to his own matters, became foreman on a large farm. In June hast Jeff was poisoned by his wife, who blist fair to hang. As Jeff had so children, Evy came back to hunt up his heirs. Bey found his mother, Emily Murray, a negres, 76 years old, still fiving.

As her children, twelve in number, are all fileptimate, they cannot inherit from each other, and nence she gets Jeff's entire estate, worth some \$3,000, subject to th

Bey found his old master, who is 97 years of age, still living on the oid place, and was made happy by the kindly manner in which he was received and treated by the massa and missu-of his boyhood days, and thinks he will sell out and move his family of seven back to "de oie Missouri shore."

Special Dispatch to The Trabuna.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 31.—The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the mouth end-ing Aug. 31, 1878:

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY.

Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1878.... \$545,065.30

SPORTING NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Base-ball: Maple Leaves, 9; Alerts, 4. New York, Sept. 1.—The following gentle

New York, Sept. 1.—The following men compose the American Rife Team in 1878: W. H. Jackson, C. E. Wwight, J. P. Brown, W. Gerrist, R. Rathbone, J. S. Sumar, H. F. Clarke, and H. T. Rockwell.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—S. P. Russell and Josephania, both from Chicago, began to-night a sed days' walking match for \$400 a sides.

KEY

The Indiana

Ben Harrison

Politi

INDIANAPOLIS, In degree the heated sity, and to a propo-ciana politics increa-the approach northwi-Jack does not seem sier from indulging political excitement convey the impre the citizen of Indi From time immemo known and recognize is true, as at Nash Old Kaintuck's poli one-sided and monot days of Harry Clay east, the good peop civil or military serv ities when they have terial, and label them her myriad aspirants iar "Ohio Idec." political geese of th Field-Marshal Zaci been developed and plete the border in tinguishedly set,

herself will hardly a hath it not, and Therefore, while in the because, forsooth, she ant quantity of real, litics to the squar miles of territory. Whether the nati are of minor or para controversy, or me charge,—attack of ti

a defense by the snlp,—and the rea a scramble for the officer or whether in a Pre or whether in a Press "off" year,—and a to ters not for Indiana, of the election year, the gradually rises, incre-reaches, or even paand generally he (or at in his (or her) partisan extends to the tender tration of this occ The candidate for Sh ticket, accompanied was making a campaig regions by private con rate on the highway pate on the inglusty, happened to be congre of Democratic procity were subjected to a be scathing at the hand. The candidates courte their identity and miss Sheriff Pressly braved Capt. Rausdell modes Now that the two parties are in the

Richmond, Mor in this city by I in this city by Indiana fable ex-Gov. T. A. de jure. I believe the came in vogue under ship of Morton. Thou citizens who had about ennial performances o becoming extremely ming themselves in the the great key-noter shall not be burde But 10! we are doo to the Republican a immediately assumes immediately assume tates the brainy ar tates the brainy and champions think with to say how wide of the estimate. Gen. Harri grandfather—that's a The render may be unflad a grandfather, as Nature has not been ming her blessings. In a less, natural advantas bling, stoop-shouldere lan-beaded blonde; genial, and social when by friends; full of his sorbed as to be consider is a man of conceded is a man of conceded.

and practical and utility formance; but as a poliogramizer he is no more to be con Tom Thumb, the dwar Yerhaps that weakness Harrison. Morton had a life-study. In it, me genius and skill, and has been an unreunitistioner, ignoring polity genius and skill, and has been an unremittin has been an unremittin titioner, ignoring polit By reading he usually it he running politics campaign would drift a perhaps, after hearing and reading a speed of all leaders, he would defore the people. But, with the politicians, a counsels, not only at them, but contributing formation to their fund formation to their fund son shrinks timidly direct contact with the courted it on occasion purposes. And thus noter of 1876 and he cly different characteris. Until of late years. This indial have hesitated to boid tactics of the principarty. Their "favorit crally comes to the Voorhees, and Holman a few others who sort o a part of the eminer "favorite son." Man ing of Hendricks—he was hesitating on all party a "War Democrat" Goiden Circle,—not eve but actually voted for on "Lincoln's War" hard-money man to be soft words, insunating but would not described.

on "Lincoln's War"
hard-money man to be
soft words, insunuating
but would not advoct
tickling them with the
he opposed resumption
standing all these plais
ers, since his recognitio
National ticket, the De
in the demand of his to
yan, and

HENDRICKS IN THE is now a clear-cut innov As President of the lat vention, he took occuphantasmagorical chao phantasmagorical chao occasic creed, and now, ing campaign "keym Grand Opera-House blazoned the line of adthe unterrilled, and giv attack and defense, between the control of this as well as entertaining as well as entertaining ex-Governor is his be his alleged feverish af acquaint the anxious opinions on the alleged. tes four small children. There to cause for the rash act.
Dispatch to The Tribune,
the samples of the samples of the country o for the farmen who we will be trefused it.
which John Checkley, the councies congulated for extradition, raday next week, when he will a Milwankee to Ottawa. Thomas of have teen further remanded, many counterfeit \$1 and \$2 notes.

many counterfeit \$1 and \$2 notes bw that the Government are hav-d plates prepared, and, as soon e is out, the old one will be call-l be an effectual means of get-missner. nuisance.

of the medals presented by Lord
nadian educational institutions
ad to send their photographs to
who desires to make a collec-

Dispatch to The Tythune.

Ont., Aug. 31.—Mr. A. Hugel,
a Midlaid Raliway, has sent in
The Board of Directors held a
ty and elected G. A. Cox, of
addent, and Charles Percy, Man-

dident, and Charles Percy, ManDispatch to The Tribune.
Any. 31.—The Magnetrate, in H. Goff on the chartee of forgthe meeting of the Board of a Canada Agricultural Insurance or tract: "A good deal has been a being" a political persoenal by the institution of the see in April last. I do is assertion to be supported, which is that it was determined to proGoff on the bresent charge as ber, 1877; and he believed the drafted at the former date, viz. fore the Goff-Rose matter trainalists of the states positively that tense whatever was brought to to institute proceedings against be this as it may, it is not my into the institute proceedings against be this as it may, it is not my into the institute of the prosentation of the most read to the military to aid the civil a possession of the Montreal, and Raidroad. A company of Regiment, proceeded to St. a Sixth Fusileers and the Montreal, and Sixth Fusileers and the Montreal and the surface of the Montreal and the surface of the Montreal and the surface of the Montreal and Sixth Fusileers and the Montreal and Si

FIRES. 200/1 1871 AGAIN.

In Dispatch to The Tribuna.

nn., Sept. L.—Gen. James Baker, railay from the north shore of reports forest fires extending only for 160 miles. The fires huth, and soread back of Bearer re's, and Horse-shoe Bay, en-Portage; thouse to Taundar Islet. IN CHICAGO.

rom Box 46 at 1:45 yesterday caused by a fire in a pile of rub-niture factory of Holton & Hiland 223 State street. Damage from Box 834 at 3:45 yesterday caused by a fire in a small blie of seement of No.18 North Green ge slight. Incendiarism was the

NCE OF SLAVERY. way to Canada, Refurning

property to The Tribune.

ect. 1.—No better illustration of lationship of the past and present han that afforded by the appeararray-naired negro in the city relatives of cighteen years ago. ident met the ancient darky this attorney's office, and ascertained he was Bey Strother, who, with r. Jeff Murray, ran away in 1860, been beard of by their friends been heard of by their friends are relaxed into a broad grin as me and Jeff run away, and the md." It seems that Bey and is in 1860, the former belonging that and the latter to Dr. J. T. Charles County, Mo.; that Bey darkies, and so persuaded away with him. Through at St. Charles they found, who agreed to pilot them 23, and on the night of June 30, set and started on a turneral net and 'started on a "runaway They traveled nights and lay in

y, the white man being used to and my provisions. The negroes only provided themselves with a sure they were being piloted to put rather than to Dixte." The is to defend themselves with, and hey had hid for the day and sent provisions, moved their hiding-hed "dat ar white man" from a o see that he did not bring any with him. On the evening of fout, the white man, while out rout, the white man, while out Dr. Overall and pursuing party, describe the negroes, and offer a eir apprehension. "I tell you, sen, as he rubbed his gray head, times." They traveled at right general course that night, and arty never heard of them again, pilot and nigger-stealer." was a prefended would-be runaway celts later, was captured by Dr. enteuced, after a plea of guilty, of the St. Charles Circuit Court, she Peu.

entenced, after a plea of guilty, of the St. Charles Circuit Court, the Pen. later Bev and Jeff turned up at twith mighty little faith in there to the world or anything for runput sore feet and empty stomachs, of their arrival there they were negro man who accused them of the arrival there they were negro man who accused them of the arrival there they were negro man who accused them of the arrival there is services to e "anderground rallway." They are and refused the last, but when guide was reinforced by "one of honest higger mothers," the runledged the soft impeachment and for, they jumped off the train a mile pot, and followed the beckoning and," without inquiry or explanationare without inquiry or explanationare and the United States was the of niggers. es went to work on a farm in the sex at \$240 per year, and at the arrival saved \$1,000, with which diwo farms. Jeff acquired a limit, and, in addition to attending to ters, became foreman on a large me last Jeff was poisoned by his fair to hang. As Jeff bad no came back to hunt up his heirs, mother, Emily Murray, a negressibility gennot inherit from each other, a gets Jeff's entire estate, worth subject to the dower rights of the

his old master, who is 97 years of an on the old place, and was made kindly manner in which he was treated by the massa and missus days, and thinks he will sell out family of seven back to "de ole and the seven back

GAN STATE TREASURY. al Dispatch to The Tribune. Sch., Aug. 31.—The following is a the receipts and disbursements at surer's office for the month end-

hand Aug. 31, 1878....\$545, 685.30

SPORTING NEWS.

serts. 4.
Sept. 1.—The following gentlee the American Rifle Team for
Jackson, C. E. Wwight, J. F.
seriat. R. Rathbone, J. S. Sumner,
and H. T. Rockwell.
Sept. 1.—S. P. Russell and John
rom Chicago, began to-night a six
shatch for \$400 a size.

The Indiana Politicians Getting Down to Business.

KEY-NOTES.

Ben Harrison and Tom Hendricks as Key-Noters.

Characteristics of the Two Men as Political Leaders.

Pan Foorbees Creating Commetion and Strife in the Democratic Camp.

Interviews with Political Managers and Thinkers.

Special Correspondence of The Tubuna. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.-To a certain degree the heated term has yielded in inten sity, and to a proportionate inverse ratio In-ciana politics increases its temperature. Even the approach northward of the terrible Yellow Jack does not seem to deter the average hoo-sier from indulging his inborn penchant for political excitement. It is not my desire to convey the impression that in this peculiarity the citizen of Indiana is especially peculiar. From time immemorial our "brother over the river," the aboriginal Kentuckian, has been known and recognized as given to politics. It is true, as at Nasby's Confedrit Kross Roads, is true, as at Nasby's Confedrit Kross Roads, Old Kaintuck's politics have been somewhat one-sided and monotonous, especially since the days of Harry Clay. In Buckeyedom, on our east, the good people (what few are not in the civil or military service of their beloved country) are known to invent new and singular polities when they have used up all the old ma-terial, and label them the "Ohio Idee." Then her myriad aspirants for political fame fairly "make Rome howl" in advocacy of their peculiar "Ohio Idec." The Michiganders are political geese of the first water, else how could Field Marshal Zachariah Chandler ever have been developed and propitiated? And, to com-plete the border in which Hoosierdom is so dis-

THE GREAT STATE OF ILLINOIS herself will hardly assume a virtue though she hath it not, and claim to be barren of politics. Therefore, while in the midst of such good com-pany, Indiana need not aide her face in shame because, forsooth, she has a rather superabund-ant quantity of real, genuine, simon-pure Yankee politics to the square inch of ner 34,000 square niles of territory. Whether the national issues under discussion

are of minor or paramount importance; whether the local or State questions involve real live controversy, or merely charge and counter-charge,—attack of the outs upon the ins, and charge,—attack of the outs upon the ins, and a detense by the ins of their steward-snip,—and the real campaign is merely a scramble for the official "loaves and fishes"; or whether in a Presidential campaign or the "off" year,—and a tame one at that,—it matters not for Indiana. From the early months of the election year, the political temperature gradually rises, increasing in intensity till it reaches, or even passes, fever heat. Here everybody is a "politician" in a generic sense, and generally he (or she) is tolerably well versed in his (or her) partisan platitudes. The infection extends to the tender sex. An amusing flustration of this occurred near this city recently. tration of this occurred near this city recently. The candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, accompanied by that for County Clerk, was making a campaigning journey to the rural regions by private conveyance. Reaching a toll-gate on the highway, at which several women betweened to be conveyanced all of whom were gate on the highway, at which several women happened to be congregated, all of whom were of Democratic proclivities. these effice-seekers were subjected to a brief but terrible political scathing at the hands of the lady politicians. The candidates courted the attack by exposing their identity and mission. It is reported that Sheriff Pressly braved the onslaught gallantly. Cant. Ransdell modestly qualled.

Now that the two chief (and the third, new) parties are in the field with their State, Congressional, and pretty generally their Legislative and local tickets, it can most appropriately be said that

Both the Republicans and Discharge Both the Republicans and Democrats have eelebrated the angust event by sounding their respective "key-notes," the former through the seli-appointed agency of Gen. Ben Harrison at Richmond, Morton's old home; and the latter in this city by Indiana's "favorite son," the affable ex-Gov. T. A. Hendricks, Vice-President de jure. I believe this key-note business first came in vogue under the dozen years' leaderably of Morton. Thousands of intelligent, good citizens who had about concluded that these biennial performances of the dead Senator were becoming extremely monotonous, were felicitating themselves in the hope that, "now that the great key-noter is dead and gone, we shall not be burdened with key-notes." But 10! we are doomed to disappointment. On the Republican side, Gen. Ben Harrison immediately assumes the pressure, and imitates the brailty and intrepid Morton. His champions think with success. I don't pretend to say how wide of the mark they are in their estimate. Gen. Harrison is a grandson of his grandfather—that's a great deal in his favor. The reader may be unfortunate in never having had a grandfather, and, if so, is to be pitied. Nature has not been meriful to him in dispensing her blessings. In addition to that measureless, natural advantage, Ben is a short, shambling, stoop-shouldered, open-faced, Websterian-beaded blonder; gentlemanly, dignified, geniat, and social when unbent and surrounded by friends; full of his profession, and a oabsorbed as to be considerably absent-minded. He is a man of conceded ability, a good lawyer, and practical and utilitarian in method and performance; but as a political Organizar And Management a life-study. In it, moreover, he had wonderful genius and skill, and rare sagacity. Harrison has been an unremutting law-student and practitioner, ignoring political party manipulating. By reading he usually keet himself informed on the running politics of the day, and in each campaign would drift along with the party; and, perhaps, after hearing a "key-note" or swo and readin

As President of his friends, that he lead the Wan, and as Cear-cut innovation in Hoosier politics. As President of the late Democratic State Convention, he took occasion to formulate that phantamagorical choos denominated the Democratic creed, and now, in his recent real, ranting campaign "keynote," delivered in the Grand Opera-House in this city, he has emblazoned the line of advance for the cohorts of the unterrified, and given them the cue both for attack and defense. But the unique and picturesque part of this very able and ingenious, as well as entertaining, keynote of the anniable ex-Governor is his beautiful forgetfulness, in his alleged feverish affection for Voorhees, to acquaint the anxious world with his own opinions on the all-absorbing topic of the financial situation, and so intense is his loyalty for and devotion to the Tail Sycamore of the fazing Wabash that his own views on this vital

issue are suspended, suppressed, neglected, while he compliments the silver-tongued Senstor with a restatement of his position on the greenback and carrency problems with as much sweet simplicity as though Daniel were incapable of doing so for himself. The ex-Governor has, in this instance, absolutely paralyzed even those of us who are familiar with his wonderful and unequaled genius in

THE ARTFULENSS OF POLITICAL ORATORY.

It was indeed a neat way of shifting the burden. But Gov. Hendricks is never at a loss for a pathway around a political briar-natch. It might not be policy just at this juncture, with the especial friends and champions of Tilden rolling in the accumulated bondholders' wealth of the East on the one hand, and the struggling "hard-up" masses of the debtor voters of the West on the other; with the Eastern Democracy proclaiming for "No resumption next January, and the Western and Southern Democracy proclaiming for "No resumption, increased issues of greenbacks, down with National Banks"; with the Eastern Democracy insisting on contraction, and Voorhees and his hosts of followers insisting with more vehement pertinactive on expansion; under these extraordinary circumstances it might not be wise solicy for a candidate for the Presidency to "take sides." It is ridiculous to insiniate that a man of exceptionally advanced intelligence and intuitive political sagacity, like Hendricks, has no opinions to utter on so absorbing a topic of public interest. He fairly bristles with views, but he has not the courage of his convictions, and is too amiable to altagonize his partisan friends either at home or abroad. He is aware of the fact that ninetenths, if not ninety-nine-hundredths, of the Indiana unterrified symmathise in greater or less degree with the "greenback" theory, and if the

is at heart a contractionist; if he believes in a metal basis; if he favore early resumption, and a system of individual banks of issue in contradistinction to a Government bank of issue, or, in other words, "greenbacks," he is too sensitive to the feelings and opinions of others to intrude his own crude notions squarely in opposition to the bulk of his party!

In this one particular, as a leader and "keynoter," Gov. Hendricks is the very antipode of Morton. Unlike Harrison, who is simply an infant in knowledge and experience in party generalship and campaign conduct, Hendricks actually began his practical education therein long before Morton entered the arena. In studying the characteristics of Morton and Hendricks, and in my efforts to analyze their peculiar idlosyncrasies and find excuses for their weaknesses, I have been compelled to attribute this fatal weakness in Hendricks—this extreme unction and placidity and pilability—to the crushing, unexpected defeat he sustained in his youth, in 1854, for Congress. He had been elected in a strong Democratic district the previous campaign, and voted against his better judgment for the Nebraska bill. He is of Whig antecedents, his father, Maj. John Hendricks, having been a stanch Henry Clay Whig, and no doubt young Thomas A. had a Whig's veneration for the Missouri Compromise. But he was whipped in by the Pierce Administration party lash and cajoled by the intellectual Southror, and voted for the repeal of the Compromise. At the succeeding election the young and ambitious Congressman was thoroughly "snowed under" by Lucian Barber, a lawyer of this city. From that hour to this, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has been a cautious, deliberate, hesitating, pliant, and conditating politician. Once in the harness—once having "made up his mind" which way the feline quadruped will jump from the apex of the fence—he is a leader, of a sort, and fercely aggressive in his plausible and semetimes disingenuous way. But he is, at least superficially, utterly devoid of those

TUMUTUOU

have become a Wilkins Micawber, waiting for a Senatorial opportunity to turn up; Voorhees is just now in accord on the currency matter with the masses, but he is known as an eccentric politician; McDonald has proved to be a drone and nonemity as a Senator at Washington; and Frank Landers has resumed his pork-packing with quiescent fortitude. Thus, with all of Hendricks' weaknesses as a keynote leader, the Hoosier Democracy regard him (and to their credit) as the legitimate "favorite son," and the man of men to inspire the campaign with a policy. This he did, and did it with vigor, in his recent Grand Opers-House address.

The quasi-leadership of Voorhees is creating some commotion and internecine strife within the DEMOCRATIC RANKS,

some commotion and interoceine strife
within the Democratic Ranks,
It is justly claimed that no competent authority or power has vouchsafed to the Tall
Sycamore of the Wabash a prior lien on the
United States Senatorship, and that his pretended candidacy for that office before the people is brazen assumption. Leading Democrats
severely criticise Gov. Hendricks for the audacity of his assumption in his "key-note"
that the Senatorial question before the people
of Indiana rested now between Voorbees on the of Indiana rested now between Voorhees on the one hand, with his popular greenback views, and Harrison on the other hand, with his expressed opinion that the Greenbackers were "a pack of idiots, fit only for an asylum." Not stopping to consider the laughable sarcasm of Gov. Hendricks in the role of dictating Senatorial nominations to the Republicans, it is important, as a peculiar aspect of this peculiar campaign, to take note of how subservient the rank and file of the Democracy are to the ex-Governor's "key-note" dictation to the Democracy. The New Albany Ledger-Standard, one of the oldest, solidest, most widely-read Bourbon dallies in the State, representing the strongest Democratic corner of Hoosierdom (the. "Pocket"), and upon whose unswerving phalanx the party ans rested now between Voo

solidest, most widely-read Bourbon dallies in the State, representing the strongest Democratic corner of Hoosierdom (the. "Pocket"), and upon whose unswarving phalanx the party must ever depend for any "forlorn hope" of success, treats this "PRETENSION OF VOORHEES, and cool assumption of Hendricks in his favor, as a species of bluff-game bosh, only fit for the operations of a Five-Points gambling den. It denounces the whole thing as "corrupt and indecent."—a programme

As baseless as the fabric of a vision, not having the sanction of any party authority, and, if persisted in, will lead to inevitable and overwhelming defeat. Just how much force there is in the Leigher-Standard's reasoning, it is difficult to perceive. The general drift of the party seems to be with Voorhees in his Senatorial aspirations, if one may judge by the "resolves" of the various county conventions, and I think the large majority of the local papers of that party advocate his selection for the succession. But there is a somewnat violent and turbulent element demonstrating itself in three or four strong Democratic localities, like New Albany, Fort Wayne, and Vincennes, against what is alleged to be barefaced dictation in this particular. It is assumed by this opposition that the party has not put forth Voorhees as its standard-bearer, as the Democracy did Douglas against Lincoln in Illinois in the memorable and historic contest of 1858, and that, if the Democracy win the Legislature, it will then be time enough to consider who is the fittest of the score or more of able Democratic statesmen in In all Hoosierdom to send to Washington to eath the work of the local particular.

During a strolling afternoon among political managers and thinkers, I found it convenient to absorb from each such bits of information and opinion as oozed olaeginously from their brain department.

Prof. John Young is the candidate of the Nationals for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He resides here, is a practicing law-

opinion as oozed olaeginously from their orain department.

Prol. John Young is the candidate of the Nationals for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He resides here, is a practicing lawyer and real-estate arent, and in personal appearance is decidedly one of the most singular-looking of masculine mortals. The peculiarity of his dress and gait in motion add a measure-less intensity to this prevalent oddity of tout ensemble. He is unusually tall and spare; has a long, angular face; heavy, arching eyebrows; and an honest Scotch-Irish mouth of generous dimensions. He wears a boyish hat, several sizes too small for his head, which, of necessity, is hung on to what the investigator imagines must be an unnatural protuberance from the crown or back of his cranium. His walk is a rolling, jointless shamble. Meet him, know him, and his pleasant voice, kindly face, and intelligent conversation dispells any unfavorable impression which these peculiarities have produced.

"Professor, I presume vou have been over the State considerable. What do you think of the outlook?" was my prelude interrogatory.

"Yes," he replied, "I am just in from the mining regions about Terre Haute and Brazil. I am really astonished at the unanimity with which the masses of the voters out in that section support our cause. Especially am I surprised that so large a proportion of the Irish do."

"Of course, Professor." I continued, "you hardly anticipate an election?"

"Oh, no. It would be folly to look forward to that, in view of the organization of the two old parties, but we shall cast a total vote in the State that cannot but

ASTOUND THE OLD POLITICAL LEADERS, and open the eyes of the people."

"What do you think will be your aggregate vote in Indiana?" I inquired.

"Let's see—two years ago, under the unprojitious circumstances of the demoralization superinduced by treachery in our leaders, we got 12,000 to 15,000. Four years ago, Judge Biddle, for the Supreme Bench, received over 30,000 I believe. I shall count on 60,000 to 80,000 the

50,000 this fail."

"Then you may play havoc with the 'set-up' calculations of political wire-workers!" I sug-

"Very truly, we may. I would look for a balance of power in the Legislature."

"What are your views of the policy of a fusion with the Democracy when it can be done with profit?" I asked.

Reopening of the Case Against the

with profit?" I asked.
"I am decidedly in favor of it," the Professor responded. Continuing, he remarked:
"When, as in the Terre Haute Congressional District, the Republican nominee is sure of an election if both the Nationals and Democrats run their candidates for Congress, good sense suggests that our man and the Democrat withdraw and agree on some candidate acceptable to

election if both the Nationals and Democrats run their candidates for Congress, good sense surgests that our man and the Democrat withdraw and agree on some candidate acceptable to both parties."

"Doubtless this will be done here in the central district, and the DEMOCRACY WILL SUPPORT DE LA MATYR, your nominee?" I intimated, interrogatively.

"I am sure of it," responded the Professor, "and the result will be the triumphant election of Hanna"

Prof. Young has been a litelong Republican; was United States Consult to Glasgow during Lincoln's Presidency; is a man of irreproachable reputation and unquestioned integrity of character and conceded ability.

In my stroll I next met, in his law-office in Thorpe Block, Capt. S. M. Shepard, formerly of Illinois. He was a "brave soldier-boy" from Suckerdom, having an arm badly shattered in defense of his country. The galiant Captain is a member of one of the oldest and busiest law-firms of this capital city. He is a close observer, though he has taken no active public part in Indiana politics. Responsive to a series of interrogatory suggestions, some of them intensely." leading "to the witness, the Captain gave his views in substance:

"Our State tieket is a good one, especially the candidate for Auditor of State; Gen. A. O. Miller. I know him well, and know him to be the very essence of honor and integrity. It is true he is a banker, but it has indeed got to a pretty pass when an honest, honorable banker must be tabooed and excluded from politics merely on account of his calling.

"We shall, in our State campaign, have some burdens, due to President Hayes' Southern policy, to carry. I do not wholy agree with that policy, but must concede

PURITY OF MOTIVE TO GEN. HAYES.

I do not doubt his good intentions, but he has not been met by the Southron in a spirit of equal frankness and fairness. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the noise over our finances, especially over the recent trade-dollar decision, I think the Republicans will hold their own in October, in Indiana,

James Buchanan, locally known as "The Plan," one of the original and persistent Greenbackers, an offshoot of Republicanism, and the Greenback candidate for Congress in this district two years ago, resides here. Meeting him in his office, I asked:
"What are your expressions, Mr. Buchanan, of the situation, especially with reference to your Nationals?"
"The situation was never brighter. The re-

your Nationals?"

"The situation was never brighter. The reverses of '76 only nerved us for the future. We are organizing everywhere. Tens of thousands of voters are flocking from the other, the old rotten parties, to the new one of the peo-"What will you do in Indiana this fall ?" I

"What will you do in Indiana this fall?" I asked.
"Well, perhaps we shan't carry the State, but we shall so disturb the arrangements of the old concerns that our party will at once take rank among the powers in the land. We shall elect three or four members of Congress, numbers of local officers over the State, fifteen or twenty members of the Legislature, and in all probability either secure the Senatorship outright or DICTATE THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.
Our aggregate vote in the State will exceed 100,000."
I successful the state will exceed 100,000."

100,000."

I suggested to "The Plan" that his picture of the probabilities was florid and fascinating, and perhaps somewhat fanciful, but he sedately insisted on the coolness of his judgment, the result of careful computations based on reliable information. The Buchanan brothers, with a

result of careful computations based on reliable information. The Buchanan brothers, with a Mr. Pope, own and control the Nationals' paper here—the Daily Evening Sun.

Dr. W. S. Pierce is an intelligent gentleman, of varied experience in life. A quarter of a century ago he was a pioneer in California, and was at the head of the financial management (perhaps controller) of that New Eldorado. The Doctor has been a capitalist here for many years, and is a

DOUBLE BROTHER-IN-LAW OF HENDRICKS, both his former and his present amiable wife having been own sisters to the ex-Governor. He is always ripe with mature opinions, for the Doctor does not think by halves. He is a Democrat, but not a Bourbon. A man of his stamp and intelligence could not be a Bourbon, for he is full of progress, and enterprise, and pluck. Sometimes he takes a gloomy view of the Democratic situation, for he thinks that the leaders in the East, and especial friends of Tilden, are not in accord with the people of the West and South on the financial question. The Doctor is a Greenback Democrat, but despises "blatherskite," upstart statesmen. He is surprised that the bright leaders of the party in the West had not the sagacity to foretell what shoot to take on the currency question. To his mind, Senator Voorchees is not the fittest of shoot to take on the currency question. To his mind, Senator Voorbees is not the fittest of leaders in a great currency-reform movement. He thinks "Tilden and Hendricks" lost the He thinks "Tilden and Hendricks "slost the offices to which they were elected by sleer cowardice; that if Tilden had gone to Washington, and been sworn in, and demanded recognition, there would have been little difficulty in securing his title. He cannot see much hope for a party that acts so inanely and cowardly as to disgust and drive from it all enterprising young men.

men. At REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,
Mr. Clint C. Riley, a mild-mannered and agreeable young gentleman, is Secretary. He is
quiet and undemonstrative. Judge Soi Blair is able young gentieman, is Secretary. He is quiet and undemonstrative. Judge Sol Blair is Chairman,—an organizer who works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. The Judge's best-informed friends assert that he has few equals and no superior in "these parts" as a campaign manager.

Mr. Riley feels victory in the air. He says: "The only danger to be apprehended is in the uncertain quantity of the Nationals. But I do not believe, from all the information we can gather from the whole State, that they can possibly east over 15,000 votes. They will probably elect, by a fusion with the Democracy, two, perhaps three, members of the Legislature. They are pretty strong up in Boone County, and may enter a combination that will beat us there. But on the race of the State ticket, or in the Congressional districts, it isn't indicated that they will make any considerable impression."

"Then you do not think De La Matyr, even

and may enter a combination that will beat us there. But on the race of the State ticket, or in the Congressional districts, it isn't indicated that they will make any considerable impression."

"Then you do not think De La Matyr, even if supported by the Democracy of this Congressional District (the Seventh), would be elected over John Hanna?" I interrogatively suggested.

"No, sir; not by 1,500 to 2,000 votes."

It was evident that Mr. Riley was sanguine of success. He is of the opinion that the chances of the Republican State ticket are good. James H. Rice, Esq., is the gay and festive Secretary of the Democrate State Central Committee. He is a wide-awake simou-pure Pemocrat, a brother-in-law of the Hon. James B. Ryan, a clever "wild Irishman" whom the Democracy elected Treasurer of State eight years ago. Rice is the right man in the right place, and is decidedly the best Secretary of the State Central Coumittee the Democracy have had for many campaigns. Jim understands all the "tricks of the trade," is genial and active, and knows Democratic politics and politicians of Indiana as familiarly as his alphabet. Of course he is sanguine of success,—success of the State ticket, success of the Legislature, and at least two gains of Congressmen, perhaps three or four. He thinks Judge New will shelve ex-Gov. Sexton in the Fourth District; that Holman's chances of relegating Tom Browne to private life in the Fifth are fair; of Capt. Myers' defeat of Gen. Grose in the Sixth as certain; and of a probable sween in the Lafayette district by Judge Orth's defeat. He doesn't like the files of the Democracy swallowing the Rev. De La Matyr. the National candidate in this, the Capital district.

The announcements of meetings and speakings over the State, made in the party organs, indicate the general character of the opening skirmishes. The Journal, Republican organ, has over fifty announcements; the Sontine, Democratic organ, almost 100. Among the Republican orators are Gen. Harrison, Col. Tom H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, Col.

Reopening of the Case Against the Managers of the Delavan Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Mr. Cyrus L. Williams Rubs Off All the Investigating Committee's Whitewash.

Valentine, Woodbury, and Dellotte Ac-

Etc., Etc., Etc.

cused of Seducing and Raping the Pemale Pupils.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—It is with the deepest numiliation that I am forced to take up the pen and expose to the public some of the great wrongs and crimes that have been practiced at the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Delavan, Wis. I have relied on and hoped that the State fficers would impartially investigate the facts, and justly apply the needed remedy. But, in-stead of that, the extreme of favoritism for the criminals now and then in the Institute, and revenge towards the authors of their exposure, is plainly their policy, and in the defense of the

truth I make the following statement:
In the year 1870, I first came to the Delavan Deaf and Dumb Institute as a teacher. I had been teaching then three years in a similar Institute in Minnesota. Among the inmates at Delavan of the Institute were Ezra G. Valentine, a teacher then of one year's experience, and A. J. Woodbury, the steward, who was serving his first year as clerk. I boarded in the Institute building for the space of three months, and was then joined by my wife, when I took quarters outside of the Institute, While I was in the building during these three months I saw many things that appeared wrong and strange to me, vet, being new at the institution, I was not able then to form an interpretation of the facts in the case. Messrs. Valentine and Woodbury were short of stature, young, and pompous, and roomed up among the girls, besides being great cronies. I often observed some of the larger girls going to their rooms, and noticed usually a florid, flushed appearance as I might chance to meet them in the hall. Mr. Stone, the Principal, was soon called to take charge of the Hartford (Conn.) Deaf and

Dumb Institute, by the sudden demise of his father, who had been many years at its head as himself, and succeeded in becoming Principal pro tem, while the Trustees were in search of the new man to become Principal. This search lasted nearly three months, during which time Valentine and Woodbury reveled in all the luxuries of a State institution. Finally the mantle of Principal fell upon Mr. George L. Weed, a former Principal of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Columbus. He came on to Delavan and took the reins of government from Ezra G. Valentine, who surrendered them up with an illgrace. And t was difficult for Mr. Woodbury to learn that Mr. Weed was Principal, which he did after a few emphatic lessons. Valentine and Woodbury were at once moved back and upwards to smaller and private rooms. Then commenced a diplomacy by these two men against Mr. Weed. Mr. Valentine was teaching the first or highest class, and on the 23d of February, 1872, Mr. Weed had all the boys of his class locked up in school-rooms, closets, etc., and doctored them on a diet of bread and water. The longest confinement was of Frank Hutson, of Janesville, Wis., who was liberated at the end of ten days. The pupils almost unanimously became opposed to Mr. Weed, to such an extent that personal violence was on several occasions used against myself while discharging my duties as monitor amoug the older boys, simply because I stood by Mr. Weed as the chief officer of the Institute, and demanded and insisted upon respectful treatment from them of himself in my presence. This prejudice and dislike of Mr. Weed by the pupils made them very adverse, of complaining to him of any wrongs, while Valentine and Woodbury became almost desogts through nursing embittered feeling towards him. Suddenity Valentine abandoned his position at the Institute in 1873 or 1874, and went to the lindanapolis Deaf and Dumb Institution, where the public doubtless recollect subsequently he was charged by Miss Ida Fawkner with seduction and abortion, this young lady having been one of his pupils. Valentine aday having been one of his pupils. Valentine abandoned his position at the language of letters from one or two of the mate to his make the more valent into other mute girls.

Mrs Pede Smith testified as to keep Woodbury of the Delavan Institute, I have already given some of the testimony against him. Like Valentine, he was one a teacher in the lindinapolis (Ind.) Duaf and Dumb Institution, and like the same personal and bortine, he was fond of having the door, and after a t Mr. Weed was Principal, which he did after a few emphatic lessons. Valentine and Wood-bury were at once moved back and upwards to

annolis Deaf and Dumb Institution, where the public doubtless recoilect subsequently he was charged by Miss Ida Fawkner with seduction and abortion, this young lady having been one of his publis. Valentine saw Woodbury safely married before he went away, who has continued to reside in the Institute since with his wife. I have mentioned these introductory facts that the public may be better able to form an intelligent opinion of what is to follow.

I noticed during the years of '72, '73, '74, and '75 a strange dropping-off of the older girts and their not returning to school. I made inquiries in various ways, but only received vague hints, etc. I became more and more assured, from what I had learned and personally seen, that outrage and wrong wes being practiced towards these State wards. But I knew, from my experience with some of the State officers and local Trustees, that it was as much as my position was worth to attempt any exposure of these crimes. But, having another position open for myself, and desiring to leave the Delavan Institute, I made bold to state to Joseph Hamilton, of Milwaukce, then a Trustees, some of the facts, when he advised me "to keep my eyes open." Finally I made out the charges in writing and sent them to Mr. Hamilton, who showed them about at Madison; and, as I had also talked of the matter to Dellotte himself, he commenced to slyly plot against me. Also, I had some serious trouble with Frank Leland concerning the selling out of a part of the Delavan Republican printing office. He wanted to cheat Mr. A. C. Beckwith, of Elkhorn, Wis., out of three months' wages, and then myself out of my interest in the office. Or course, I resisted. Bus Dellotte and Woodbury at once commenced conspiring with him to injure me. Among this Ring, which was formed to protect these men, were A. L. Chapin, of Beloit College, who always controls most of the other members of the Local Board, which, of course, includes D. G. Cheever and S. R. Lakar, and Hollis Latham, a nominal Democrat, but a man Chapin alway

Latham, a nominal Democrat, but a man Chapin always manages, becomes a convenient tool for the Ring, while E. D. Holton is anything, for convenience sake, to them.

With a very few active men in Delavan, with my absence, and Frank Leland, with his rajiroad passes and boasted political influence, the public have witnessed an example of how the most heinous crime can be covered up and condoned by this Ring controlling the State Board of Charities and Reform of Wisconsin, to the disgrace of an intelligent, moral public. The proof is this:

Miss Mary Stillwell, of Mazomanie, Wis., who was a pupil from 1863 to 1876, testified at Madison, Wis., before the Committee of the State Board of Charities in May last that the mutegirls, Misses Eberle and Anderson, had confessed to her in grief during the years 1872 and 1873 at the Delaware Institute that Woodbury had raped them, and stated therewith all the circumstantial details; that Miss Tenny had bitterly complained also to her that Woodbury and Miss Hunnel locked in together in his room while she and Miss Hunnel were doing the morning work in three or four of the upper rooms, including Woodbury's room. Meeting Woodbury going out of his room, she manadiately entered his room and found Miss Hunnel in an unmistakably mussed condition. She caught them to same way on three or more different occasions. At one time Miss Hunnel in an unmistakably mussed condition. She caught them to same way on three or more different occasions. At one time Miss Hunnel was just buttoning up her drawers, and went and took a pillow off the sofa and replaced it on the bed, and then went and brushed her hair before the mirror. At another time the work was undone in Moodbury's room after Miss Stillwell had caught them locked in together in the same way. Miss Stillwell found a hairpin in the bed, and the next day she snowed it to Hunnel and asked her if she knew to whom it belonged. Miss Hunnel at once claimed it and inquired where Miss Stillwell found it when the reply came. "In Woodbury's bed." Miss

Principal. He, Woodbury, and the females at once became congenial, and the pupils have told me agreat deal more which I will not state now. The gossip of escapades, ingress and egress of private rooms, and ghostly figures at unseasonable hours would convey the idea of a haunted palace. But let me quote some passages of letters from one or two of the male teachers of the Delavan Institute, so that the public may get a better view of the inside character of the man:

Delavan, Wis., May 16, 1878.—Priend Williams: From what I know and have seen myself during the last two or three years, I believe your charges are all true against those men.

Again, by one of the male teachers: Again, by one of the male teachers:

during the list two or three years, I believe your charges are all true against those men.

Again, by one of the male teachers:

Deay and Duns Institute, Delayan, Wis., July 3, 1878.—Friend Williams: Dellotte worked constantly to influence and mold the minds of the pupils in chapel against you for weeks before the arrival of the State Board, and felt their pulse well, and kept them well prejudiced and on his side. There is complaint among the teachers that Dellotte cannot control the boys in the study-room or stop the depredations from the kitchen and dining-room. The boys and girls use bad words, and in the dining-room talk with their feet and leas under the table. On Sunday the boys break the Sabbath by playing ball, croquet, etc.. and all this while he is perhaps preaching in some distant town—Eiknorn, Whitewater, Janesville, Appieton, etc., etc. The State of course pays him for this preaching. Preaching may be good, but practice is better. I don't think he was hired by the Board of Trustees to instruct the taxpayers that it is wrong for them to break the Sabbath, but allow their poor deaf mute children to do it right under his own superintendency. Eloquent prayers of his that wades through tobacco juice, must be very acceptable incense at the throne of grace, and of an exhilarating nature to the taxpayers who support his tobacco-box. Yours truly.

Perhaps most people would not understand this talking under the table with the feet and legs. These extremities are used instead of the hands and arms in a similar manner, except the sense must be guided by feeling, which is a very improper act peculiar to the present management.

Miss Frances Minert, of Albany, Wis., testified that the girls did not like the teacher, Miss Smith, because she neglected her dutles to run away after Dellotte. "She often called me into her room and had her promise that if her folks asked any questions about the management of the institute, to tell them it was all right.

This is a slight index of the way affairs are managed there. Thi

ment of the institute, to tell them it was an right.

This is a slight index of the way affairs are managed there. This Frances had been one of Dellotte's bets, but had grown jealous of similar favors shown to others. The intimacy between Dellotte and Miss Mary E. Smith is notorious at the Institute in Delavan. Also with Misses Rossman, Derby, and Hunnel. For witnesses I would name Misses McKee, Redford. Stillwell, Overton, and Messis. Harry Reed, Hurlbut, Conery, and some others might be called.

witnesses I would name anises alcace, neuford, Stillwell, Overton, and Messus. Harry
Reed, Hurlbut, Conery, and some others might
be called.

As to the "undress scene," it arose from a
dislike of Miss Smith by the girls, who refused
to obey her in every particular. This dislike
was caused by the indiscreet and improper conduct between Dellotte and the lady mentioned.
The girls noticed it, and expressed their disapprobation in a lively way. From the fact that
the girls refused to go to bed by Miss Smith's
orders, Dellotte had to take them in charge.

Thera has been a vast amount of cunning
practiced by the defense in the case, and as the
effort has been all one sided the report of the
Committee of the State Board can be only a
burlesque for any such effort. That the investigation into nast management was only to be
revengeful towards myself is an indisputable
fact. There was Valentine and other matters
to be overhauled. But instead of
that, Valentine was their chief counselor, and was at work three or
four weeks before the investigation commenced,
traveling among the witnesses and drilling
them. He so drilled Misses Eberle, Wichtner,
Baes, and others, besides taking their affidavits to documents they could not understand.
Philip Englehardt, of Milwaukee, was met on
his arrival there to testify by Valentine, and
turned away, so that the Committee could not
get him.

I had been urged by the authority of Gov.
Smith and Gilesy and assured of a free, open
trisl. When it came to the investigation, I was
denied everything, and have been insuited and
trampled upon in the meanest manner, Dellotte
even grossly insulting me in a low manner in
the presence of the whole Committee at Madison. And at Delavan he ordered me off the Institute premises in their presence. All magner
of insults they heap upon me, and purposely

the foot of the stairs, when Deslotte came up growth of the stairs, when Deslotte came up growth of the stairs and the stairs of the stairs of the stairs occurrence, and the stairs of the stairs occurrence, and the stairs of t

Tork.

Tork.

Class XII.—Gold Medal—To Napoleon Sarony, of New York.

Silver Medal—To the Centennial Photograph Company and F. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia; James Landy, of Cincinnati, and Joshua Smith, of Chicago.

Bronze Medal—To Theodore Gubelman, of Jersev City, N. J.; F. W. Guerin, of St. Louis; and Lafayette W. Seavey, of New York.

Honorable Mention—To J. H. Beal and J. Gurney, of New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Class XIII.—Gold Medal—To the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, of New York.

Silver Medal—To Albert Clouch; Alfred Dodge, of New York and Charles M. Steif, of Baltimore, M. Sons, of Philadelphia; B. Shoninger, of New Haven. Conn.; and William F. Seefeldt, of Philadelphia; B. Shoninger, of New Haven. Conn.; and William Schaffer, of New York.

Special Colaborer Award.—Gold Medal—To Trowbridge, chief of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company's workshop.

Class XIV.—Gold Medal—To Albert and J. Gur-houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick all Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place. Inquire at 385 Westernaw.

To RENT—288 MARSHFIFLD-AV. 2-STORY houses, 29, 30, and 13 Philmore-st; 512 2-story brick All Print, Place All Print, Company's workshop.
Class XIV.—Gold Medal—To Samuel S. White,
of Philadelpnia, Pa.
Bronze Medal—Te Charles Abbey & Sons, of
Philadelphia, Pa.; George Wilson, of Brooklyn,
N. Y.; J. Allen & Sons, of New York; and H. D.
Justi, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Honorable Mention—Fo Prof. J. McIlroy, of New

York.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
Class XV.—Gold Medal—To Charles A. Spencer,
of Geneva, N. Y.
Silver Medal—To E. & T. Fairbanks and Bansch
& Loub, of New York; Zentmeyer, of Philadelphia; and Daring, Brown & Sharp, of Providence,
R. I. Class XVL -Silven Medal-To Julius Bien, of Class XVI.—Silven Medal—To Julius Bien, of New York. Honorable Mention—To the Meriden Flint Glass Works. Class XIX.—Honorable mention to the Meriden Flint Glass Works. Class XX.—Silver Medal—To James Carr, of New York. Bronze Medal—To Ott & Brewer, of Trenton, N. J. Honorable Mention—To M. L. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, O. Cincinnati, O. Gold Medal—To the Bigelow Carpet Company, of Clinton, Mass.
Silver Medal—To George W. Blabon & Co., of Philadelpnia, Pena.
Bronze Medal—To T. Scott, Seymour & Brothers, and Prof. B. Loewenberg, of Pennsiyvania, Ps.

Pa.

Class XXIII.—Bronze Medal—to the Northfield
Knife Company, of Northfield, Conn.

JEWELRY, PLATE, ETC.

Class XXIV.—Grand Prize—To Tiffany & Co., of
New York Class XXIV.—Grand Prize—To Tiffany & Co., of New York.
Gold, Medal—To E. C. Moore (of Tiffany & Co.'s), of New York.
Special Co.-Laborer Award—Silver Medal—To Mr. Grosjean, draughtsman.
Special Co-'qaborer Award—Bronze Medal—To Mr. Dimes (of Tiffany & Co.'s), New York; Mrs. Satheriand Andrews, of California.
Special Co-Laborer Award—Honorable Mention—To Mr. Treble (of Tiffany & Co.'s), New York; Mrs. Rowland (of Tiffany & Co.'s), New York; Mrs. Satheriand Andrews, of Colifornia.

A Boon for Potato-Growers.

A paper published in Berlin, Prussis, contains a full description of a potato-digger which has recently been invented and patented by Carl Guellen. of Berlin. The writer, descriping an exhibition of the machine at a Berlin potato-culture station, says that its success was a splendid one. It accomplished the task of taking the potatoes out of the ground, bringing them to the surface, and freeing them from their tops and the earth with "overwhelming perfection," and in such a simple and practical way that a pair of light horses sufficed for motive power. The machine is said to save nearly two-thirds of the working power formerly needed to harvest a field of potatoes, so that twelve persons can accomplish the same work which formerly required thirty persons.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. TN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERSOUS

parons throughout the city we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisiona. as designated
below, where salvertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
on Saturdays: until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

J. & It. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second at.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

RESERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island Stationers, or of the state of the stationers, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

MACHINERY. A three-line advertisement inserted in this column during used days for 30 cents: each additional line 15 cents: On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 words average a line.

POR SALE—CHEAP—THREE DOUBLE-CYLINDER hoisting-engines suitable for founds and mistory Polit SALE. CHEST to the state of the state WANTED-TWO LARGE PORTABLE STEAMengines; must be cheap for cash. Address F 100,
Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-A DELIGHTFUL RIDE! HAD FROM the Park to Washington-st., and it would afford me much pleasure to renew the acquaintance. Answer. CHARLIE O.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. TASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 684 State-at. Orders by mail promptly

MISCELLANEOUS. BEDBUGS, COCKBOACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHER vermin exterminated by contract (warranted).

CITY REAL ESTATE. A three-tine advertisement interted in this column suring meek days for 50 cents; each additional tins 13 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 sources average a line.

cents. On Sunday 20 cents a time is charged. 7 seords overage at time.

POR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIton-st.:

\$25 per foot—300x179 on Indiana-av., and 300x178 on Prairie-av. This property is between Forty-second and Forty-third-sto., and is the hamber property at the price in the city, horrest produced in Indiana-av. It is splendidly set with shade trees; will sell Sulf78 feet if wanted; all cash. Look at I.

\$1,500—\$500 down—here is a tot. 25x100, on Statest., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On per foot, offered for aimost nothings will you buy it? On the control of the per foot, offered for aimost nothings would cost more to build to-day; it's a bargain.

\$2,500—\$1,500 down—her elegant telepon of the per front on Jefferson-st. between Madison and Monroe.

\$3,500—\$1,500 down—maded welling, and lot 25x100, east front on Jefferson-st. between Madison and Monroe.

\$4,500—Northeast corner Haitted and Adams-sts., 100 feet on Haisted-st.. 75 on Adams-st., with all the buildings (no trade). This is the cheapest property offered in city. I am surprised that it is not taken before this.

\$3,500—\$1,500 down—Octagon stone-front dwelling. fore this.

\$3,500-\$1,500 down-Octagon stone-front dwelling
and lot on khodes-av., hear Thirty-third-st.; great pargain. \$3,800—This is an elegant octagon brick dwelling stone sidewalks; everything modern; south front on Cougress st., near Morgan; it is a first-class cargain.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFIL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from blocacy: \$35 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property microscopic and the state of the contract free: railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Laxiallest, Rooms COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—500-ACRE FARM, STOCK, CHOPS, farm implements, ste., all under fence and cultivation; fine frame dwelling of lander fence and cultivast of Chicago on Michigan Central Railre of the last of the best farms in Indiana; will sell at sacriace; it is all clear, will take hair cash, balance city or town property; T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10: RAILROAD LABORERS: WAGES
\$1.25: board, \$3: plenty of station work: free
fare: 25 for city work: 50 for saw-mills, wood-chop
pers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CU., 238 South Water-46. WANTED-100 COAL MINERS, 100 TRACKLAY ers and graders, 50 tiennakers, free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. W ANTED-A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER; GIVE reference and salary expected. Address 8 58.

Miscellancous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL. NEW IFAST-SELLING articles. Also, stationery and notions. American Novelty Company, 189 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELD. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-20 GIRLS THAT UNERSTAND ENTIting on circular machine. Call at 485 couth
Union-st. Steady work all the year.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-WOOL SORTERS; GOOD experience. Address C 90, Tribune office.

TIANO AND ORGAN
HOUSE OF
W. W. KIMBALL
CORNER STATE AND ADDAMS-STS...
Can be seen the finest stock of Planos ever exhibited
in this city.
UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARES,
Hallet. Davis & Co.
W. W. Kimball.
Emerson Plano Company.
J. P. Hale.
Second. ber. 500 Open

500 Organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. H ALLET, DAVIS & CO. 'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianes, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installment-plan.
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE MUCH-ADMIRED CHINE ORGANS.
THE STANDARD SHITH ORGANS.
THE STANDARD SHITH ORGANS.
THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.
For sale only at Plano and Organ Warercome of
W. N. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sta. Corner State and Adama-sta.

N. Specialty: lung. female, chronic diseases, and stuttering. Artificial eyes, medicines, etc. Correspondence solicited.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH, FINE NEW BRICK houses, 26, 30, and 13 Fillmore-st, \$1/2, 2-story brick 442 Irving-place. Inquire as 335 Western-sv.

TO RENT-288 MAKSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY brick dwelling, 10 rooms, sub-eclear, laundry, furnace, gas-fatures, and all modern lim, oversendas; possession given immediately. Apply at premises.

TO RENT-TWO ROOMS FACING LINCOLN PARK.
Corner of Clark, Centre, and Frankin-sta. over
Laux's drug store; all modern improvements. Inquire
at drug store

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.. NEAR STATE—
Pleasant rooms, nicely turnished; good board
if desired by the day or week; house quiet and respectable.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS SUPErior location desirable rooms with board; refer-

Tall rior location desirable rooms with board; references.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board with room, \$1 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath.

CLARK-NCR HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Paimer Home—Board and room, per day, \$1,30 to \$3: per week, \$6, \$7, \$8. Furnished rooms to rest without board. CHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 506 WEST Madison-st.—Board, with pleasant furnished froms, suitable for gent and wife or single: terms reasonable.

WINDSOIL HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP posite Palmer House—Room and buard, \$5 to \$ per week, ; transient, \$1.50 per day. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-AND SUITE OF UNIVERSITED ROOMS
for a lady and boy in a private American family:
location south of Twenty-accouded. Address 1678
Wabash-av.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

TOR SALE—IN OUR MILITARY DEPARTMENT I've are prepared to make officers' suits for companies or regiments; also furnish full equipments in arms, epulleties, swords, camp-equipage; also cavairy and artillery uniforms, embracing in the list hats, capa, dress suits, private U.S. uniforms, dress swords, non-commissioned officers' swords, military saddies, bridles, etc. Also tents, rubber's and wooley lynkets, campetettes, and full colors and wooley lynkets, campetettes, and full colors, and the color lynkets, capa, deep the color of the colors of the

POR SALE-THE ANTI-WINDOW-RATTLER; A H. R. GEKENE, 41 and 43 South Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa. POR SALE—CHEAP—OYSTER AND ICE-CREAM
Parlor and confectionery, with a bar attached, at
788 South Halisted-st.
POR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUTCHER SHOPS
Ton the West Side, very cheap. Inquire at corner of
Lake and Sangamon-sts.
SUPERIOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE PROprietors of a highly-auccessful staple specially will
arrange with auttable parties to conduct the business in
other sections: \$1,000 to \$5,000 capital will not \$2,000 yearly. BikaDFORD & NewTON, 12 South
Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 14 ROOM 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, and lot 122x132, on Madison-st. in Maywood, 7 miles from Chicago; want kansas wild lands; will give a spiendid trade.

A fine brick notel, and lot 200x201, all clear, for good farm in lilinois, Kansas, Missourt, or lowa: \$10,000.

240-acre farm, 17 miles south of Chicago, I mile from depot, fine frame dwelling, 10 rooma, all fenced and cross-fenced, with some stock and crops: price, \$12,000; will take city or town property; it is a good farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. WANTED-A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE NOT suburban lots or cash. Address B di, Tribuno office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-ON MADISON-ST. CAR. BETWEEN 12 AND
L 1 o'clock a black pocketbook with a buttonbole
worked on strap to button on a slope button, centaining
E2s. The finder will be liberally rewarded by retarning
the same to 329 West Madison-st. up-stairs.
LOST-SEPT. 1. A CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN (5stone), between Peck-court, State, Polk, Fuarthav. JANES H. LOMAX. Rock Island House. STRAYED-OR STOLEN-PROM 4115 SOUTH HAL-sted-st., on the night of Aug. 27, a dark brown mare, about 9 years old, saddle-mark on wethers and sore spot between the fore legs. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery.

PINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE UN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 issuedojni-st., near Clark. Rogme 5 and a. Established 1864.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERS of every description at GOLD SILVE And and valuables of every description at GOLD SILVE Loan and Bellion Unice (licensed), up East Madison-st. Established 1885.

DENNIRS CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR Currency at the counting-room of the Tributa. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKA of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting to of Tribune Company.

THREE TOP SIDE SPRING BUGGES WILL also be burying for phaston, all of our own it also face high Silver's make top side har. These Concord express wagons, and others, all in protect, but little worn, and will sell such below value. PENNOYER & CO., 200 to 206 Wabsah-PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED-ACTIVE OR SILENT.
I capital of 55,000 to 57,000, in a Businery mill,
iisbed Tour years, with a good run of sustom. A

ces may be made either by draft, expre TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

livered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Il Orders for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanst Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-re-

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange Batelier

Mahler, Agent. LONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand BENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.

Hoverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement ie Colville Folly Company. "Robinson Crusoe." New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagment of Tony Denler's Pantomime Troupe. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenback ruled steady at 99} cents on the dollar in

Mickalez, a Hungarian city of 20,000 in habitants, has been the scene of a terrific storm, in which 1,000 houses were destroyed and 400 persons killed.

gold and silver coin.

A new grand-daughter has been added to the Royal lines of Great Britain and Russia through the joint instrumentality of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the attending physician. It happened at Coburg yesterday, and is a girl.

A Grenada dispatch announces the death of Tom MARSHALL and BILL REDDING, the two telegraphers who bravely remained at their posts, and day after day ticked to the world the only news that came from that deserted and depopulated town. Their places have been filled by other operators.

The Irish societies of Chicago have con menced to move in the direction of an organized collection of funds for the yellow-fever sufferers of the South. Yesterday's meeting for that purpose was not so well attended as it should have been, but the work is in energetic, efficient hands, and a good account of the generosity of our Irish-American citizens will doubtless soon be heard.

The relations of Calamity and Charity was the theme of Prof. Swing's sermon yester day, suggested by the prevalence of the yellow-fever scourge in the South, and the sympathy and benevolence everywhere awakened n behalf of the suffering people. The Rev. Dr. McCursney, of the Park Avenue M. E. great pestilence, and reports of both sermons on in our columns this morning.

The figures taken from the records of the Collector of the Port show a marked revival of business in the way of lake shipments that must be encouraging to the vessel-own ing interest, which has so long languished under low rates and a scarcity of remuner ative charters. The business for six ful days ending Saturday, Aug. 31, shows a total of 3,500,000 bushels of grain shipped by water from the Port of Chicago. Three months more remain during which 40,000. 000 bushels of the old and new crops of the great Northwest can be forwarded at rates which will prove a most effectual bar to any material advance by the big railway pool.

The vellow-fever death rate reached big figures in New Orleans and Memphis yester day, eighty-eight in the former and eighty one in the latter city. A hopeful feature i noted at Ner Orleans in the fact of the large excess of convalescence or recovery over fatality. Many physicians are having under their charge, and it is said that the relapses produced by indiscretion in eating, drinking, or exposure after patients have been put in a fair way to recover account in great measure for the heavy death rate. An increase is also reported at Vicksburg, where the doctors and nurses are fast falling victims to the disease.

Triben's Tammany foes are conducting flerce and relentless warfare against his Presidential pipe-laying for 1880, and the curious spectacle is witnessed of the Tammany organ in New York, the Express. making a demand upon the Potter Con mittee to extend the scope of its investigation so as to include the disgraceful operations conducted by TILDEN, MARBLE, PEL-Ton, and others for the purchase of an Electvote in Oregon. This was precisely what the Republicans endeavored to done at the time of the dead-lock in the House on the Potter resolution. It was " foreign to the purpose of the investigation then, which was set on foot for the discovcry of Republican frauds only, and it remains to be seen whether Tammany will be powerful enough to secure the admission of ony proving conclusively that TILDE was not above bargaining for the Presidency which "he would not raffle for."

The report of the Sioux Commission, apted in July last to treat with the band of RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL on the subject of new reservations, has just been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It was found by the Commission that the Indians had already madeup their minds where they would and where they would not go for uture homes, and they were not to be talked out of it. They refused to lo- notes are redeemed in legal-tender note cate on the Missouri River, and in the end the Commission was obliged to make a virtue of necessity and consent to the selection of the White Earth and White Clay Creek regions, situom 70 to 150 miles from the Miss River, from which their subsistence and supplies must be transported at great exm, the Indians are compelled to do the | tender notes by means of a recemption fund

transportation themselves. The Commission was not a success in the sense of accomplish ing the purpose of its organization, the result being that the Indians carried the point in every case.

THE TRIBUNE having some time since di ected attention to one of the amendment of the National Banking law, which forbid any National Bank to reduce the amount of onds on deposit for circulation below \$50,000, which is the security for \$45,000 of circulating notes, a communication is sent us with the information that many National Banks have but \$30,000 of bonds, represent ing \$27,000 of circulating notes. This under the authority of the following section from the Banking law :

from the Banking law:

Szc. 5, 159. Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount not less than thirty thousand dollars and not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in. Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this title. The explanation of the seeming contradic

tion is, that banks, when first organized, are not required to deposit more than \$30,000 of bonds to secure circulation, and they may, if they choose, confine their circulating notes to that minimum; but banks which once extend their circulation beyond \$45,000 (which nearly all of the older banks did) are not permitted to reduce their circulation afterwards below that amount.

THE NATIONAL-BANK ISSUE

We judge the Kansas Republicans are indeavoring to "cut under" the National ists and Fiatists of that State; but that they have chosen an awkward and embarrassing way of doing it, may be concluded from the following resolution in their plat-

Fifth—That experience has shown the greenback currency, the creation of the Republican party, and under whose fostering care it has been brough to a par with coin, to be admirably adapted to the wants of trade, and, to the end that there may be wants of trade, and, to the end that there may be but one class of paper currency, we favor the withdrawal of National-Bank notes, substituting therefor greenback currency, issued directly by the Government, as the sole paper currency of the country, and we demand that it be lesued in sufficient volume to meet the wants of business without depreciating its value, and that it shall be received in payment of all debts and dues, public and private, except as otherwise specified by contract. We are in favor of an honest greenback that shall always be worth its fage in coin, and that it be issued in the largest volumes that can be tract. We are in layor of an nogest greenoack that shall always be worth its face in coin, and that it be issued in the largest volumes that can be kept alloat at par with coin, to which end we favor a law of Congress by which the volume of greenback currency in circulation shall always obey the national law of supply and demand. It may be that the Kansas Republicans

have erred rather in their manner of expressing themselves than in their meaning for certainly the resolution as a whole i complicated and confused. They might have agreed to the proposed retirement of National-Bank notes without committin themselves to the substitution of legal-tender greenbacks: they evidently felt they were going too far, as they introduced the saving clauses of specifying by contract for other kinds of payment, and of providing for the maintenance of the greenbacks at par; the latter can only be assured redeeming the greenbacks in coin on demand. The Kansas Republican might have saved themselves from the wrath of the "Nationals" by simply favoring the substitution of Treasury-notes (not themselves legal-tender) for the bank-notes. This is all that the Ewing party endeavored to bring about at the last session of Congress. though they now tell the people that they desire to substitute greenbacks, which are leval-tender. The fact that Mr Ewron and others are deceiving the public by representing that the effort will be to substitute legaltender for these bank-notes (and they always the bill actually prepared by Mr. Ewing and offered at the last session of Congress. The first section of the proposed law described the Treasury-notes as follows:

That, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared an issue of Treasury-notes equal in amount to the circulation of the National Banking. bearer in the sum of — dollars"; and shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, an countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, o their signatures be thereto engraved; and shall contain such devices and superscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct; and the de nominations of such notes and the general simili nominations of such notes and the general simili-tude thereof shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those of the United States notes commonly known as legal-tender notes. They shall be re-ceivable in payment of all taxes, excises, debts, and demands of, every kind due to the United States, and for customs duties as hereinafter pro-vided, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par for the 4 per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

But, in the sixth section of the same bill, t was provided that "said Treasury-notes shall be exchangeable at par for United States legal-tender notes, at the option of the holder, at the office of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." That is to say. the notes to be substituted for bank-notes were not to be legal-tender themselves, but redeemable in legal-tender, as the bank-notes now are. Mr. Ewing and his associates knew very well that no law authorizing an issue of legal-tender beyond \$400,000,000 would hold, and hence proposed Treasurynotes which were not to be legal-tende Nevertheless these gentlemen represent to the people that they favor a substitution of legal-tender greenbacks for bank-notes, which they know to be impossible under the laws and Constitution, as construed by the

Supreme Court.

As we have said, it is entirely practicable to issue Treasury-notes, which shall be re-deemable in legal-tender, in lieu of the banknotes, and this is a question of policy that should be determined on its merits. The Secretary of the Treasury may have \$54,000, 000 of legal-tender notes to use as a redemp tion-fund for the new issue of Treasury notes, without exceeding the war-limit, for that is about the difference between the volume of greenbacks outstanding and the \$400,000,000 that may be lawfully issued. This fund would ordinarily be ample for redemption purposes, as it has been found that all the National-Bank notes presented can be redeemed by retaining greenbacks to the amount of 5 per cent of the volume of bankotes. This 5 per cent in greenbacks is left on deposit in Washington by every National Bank, and out of a common pool the bank whenever presented, and each bank is required to make good its 5 per cent as rapidly as that reserve-fund is reduced. If \$320,-000,000 of bank-notes can be kept at par with a reserve fund of greenbacks amount ing to only \$16,000,000; it may h that the same amount of Treasury-notes, corresponding in character with the hank notes, can be kept at par with the legal-

rious disturbance of the currency by the proposed substitution, if it were brought about in a lawful and proper manner, though about in a lawful and proper manner, the

it would be an experiment.

The question is by no means a party is sue, but merely one of economic policy, to be determined by the relative advantages to the Government and the people. The only of Treasury way in which the new issue notes could be put into circulation would be to purchase therewith the outstanding bonds at their market value. If \$320,000,000 of 6 per cents could be bought at par, there would be a saving in interest of \$19, 200,000 a year; as these bonds will command a premium, it will not be safe to count on a saving of more than \$18,000,000 in interest. The Government will certainly lose \$3,000,000, which is about the amount of tax annually paid by the banks on their circulation; but it is not unlikely that the banks would be given a release from the other war-taxes in consideration of their abandoning the right to issue circulating notes, in which case there would be a loss of some \$7,000,000 of annual taxes. Even in the latter case, a saving of \$18,000,000 of interest would secure net saving of from \$10,000,000 to \$11,000,-000 a year, and the currency would remain at the same volume. But it is a serious question whether the substitution of Treas ary-notes, even though not legal-tender would not seriously increase the difficulty of maintaining resumption. Under the pres ent system the banks must care of their own circulating notes provide either the Govern legal-tender notes or legal-tender coin for the rademption thereof: whereas under the other arrangement, the entire burden would be upon the Government. It the substitution of Treasury-notes for bank notes should result in a general deprecia tion of the paper currency, the loss to the Government and the people would be much greater than the saving of interest on the oonds. In any case, however, the Kansas Republicans are all wrong in proposing the substitution of legal-tender notes, as that would be at once impolitic and unconstitu tional. In suggesting this plan they went further than was necessary in order to secure the retirement of the bank-notes, and also further than even the Ewing Democrats dared to go in the last Congress.

MORE FIAT FOOLERY. The Fintists of this city held a meeting Friday night, at which, after considerable quarreling, jangling, and swearing, severa rows, and one stand-up free fight, they succeeded in passing the following Communistic

resolution: Resolved. That, for the purpose of developing the natural resources of our vast agricultural regions, and at the same time giving employment thousands now idle, we favor the grant by Government of 160 acres of land to each and every sol-

So far as the grant of 160 acres of land to soldiers and of eighty acres to the general community is concerned, the Government has already provided for that, so that the only novelty in the resolution is the little lonation of \$500 which is to enable every man who takes up land to make a start HORACE GREELEY advised men to take \$300 and go West. The Figtists demand that the General Government shall give every man who goes West \$500 to set him up in business. It is very easy to resolve that the Government ought to give a man \$500,--just as easy, in fact, as it would be for the Govnt to take a piece of paper, cover it with pictures and figures, and then write on it, "This is \$500." But who is to raise the \$500? As no individual will put his hand in his pockets and take out \$500, it is evident the millions involved in the aggregate must be raised by taxation. The taxpayers of this country are the farmers, mechanics, merchants, laborers, professional men, loafers, Communists, vagabonds, and Fiatists The Government raises its revenue upon what is imported from abroad for their eating, drinking, and wearing, and upon the liquor and tobacco they consume. Other taxes are levied upon their property It is not proposed that the \$500 per capita shall come out of the latter taxes; the money must come out of the public revenue. But with all the cutting down of appropriations by the Democratic reformers in the last Congress, they have grabbed so much out of the Treasury for internal-improvement steals and claim-swindles that the revenues now are barely sufficient to pay the ordinary run ning expenses of the Government. The money, therefore, cannot be raised except by mmensely increasing the national taxes Are these Fiatists such fools as to suppose that the people will stand an increase of these hard times, when every taxation in man is struggling hard to get upon his feet

again and make a living? Who is to get the \$500? According to the Fiatists, it should be only the man who takes up free land, goes West, and lives upon it. But what right have they to limit the paternal generosity of the Government? Brown takes up eighty acres of land and his \$500 and goes West. His next-door neighbor, Smith, is just as good a man, just as obedient a citizen, just as poor, and just as deserving as Brown, but he does not want to go West. He prefers to stay where he is. Why should the Government not give him \$500 to start him in a new home and help him pay house-rent? If the Government is going into the donation business, why should t not provide for all the poor men who want to stay at home, for all the laborers who carry hods, dig in our streets, and do hard manual labor, even for all the corner-grocery loafers, saloon-bummers, and the noisy crowd of vagabonds and Communists who hurrah for KEARNEY? Upon what authority do these Fiatists draw a line between poor men who take eighty acres of free land and go to farming, and the poor men who prefer to stay at home and try to make a living, and limit the

national benefaction to a single class of the community?

One thing seems incomprehensible to us. If these Fiat fools could have their own way in this matter, and carry out their financial lunacy to its full development, of course they would raise this money by fiat. Why, then, stop at \$500, which wouldn't be drop in the bucket? If they can raise \$500 per head, without taxation, at no expense except the cost of printing, by merely writing upon a piece of paper, "This is \$500." nd the Government is not obliged to redeem it, why not give each man \$5,000 or \$500,000 instead of \$500? It might require a little larger plate and more ink to print the high lenominations, but the difference in cost would be inappreciable. It makes our Fiatists appear insignificant and ridiculous. if not actually mean. In contrast with their parsimony, how generous and philanthropic Ton MAGINAIS,

Ohio, appears. Tom Maginnis, of Ohio, is a Fiatist who wants to be a Workingman's candidate for Congress from some district in that State. He proposes to make greenbacks enough to pay off the whole national debt. Having spread this very general blessing by wholesale, he then proposes to go into the benefaction business by retail, and give every man who will go West \$1,000, a hot and barn, horses and mules, cows and sheep, and "not less than four brood-sows for each family." From the absence of any mention of hogs of the other persuasion, we presume Tom has some patent fiat method of produc ing pigs. However this may be, Tom's offer vertops the proposition of our picayunist Fiatists. "Gop bless me, my dear friends," said Tom, "it is no trouble to do this." Of course not. It would be no more trouble to give every man \$5,000,000 than it would to give him five cents, by the Fiat process. Inasmuch as the taxpayers will never consent to be carry out this precious scheme, perhaps it would be a cheap way to get rid of those Fiat lunatics to allow them to print off as many wagon-loads of fiat as they want and go West with it. The despair of the situation, however, would be that a double span of mules couldn't draw these Fiat demagogues away from the cities to their eighty acres fter they had received their bonuses.

SOME CURIOUS BANKRUPTS. appalling bankruptcy lists, uring the past two or three days, have vied in length and fatality with the yellow-fever dispatches, contain many curious feature that furnish food for moralizing, and one of the most singular of these features is the normous capacity some people have for getting into debt, who apparently ought to get into debt with extreme difficulty. The lists have teemed with the names of persons not recognized as in business Their names never appear in mercantile registers. They are not rated, because they are not supposed to have either debit or credit. Their callings do not lead them into the avenues of specuation, or even into the ordinary channels of trade. They are even supposed to look down upon money with a lofty feeling of contempt, and yet they get in as deeply, flounder about as tumultuously, and make as big a splash as the old moss-backed insolvents who have kept the path to the Bankruptcy Court smooth with their annual pil-

For instance, in looking over these lists we

find salesmen who ought to make a snug living upon a certain salary every week, turning up in the Court with several thousands of ndebtedness, and turning in as assets a claim against an unknown party for twelve dollars and a gun. Artists are usually supposed to be beings who dwell in another sphere, whose castles are in Spain, who have no knowledge of money, who live upon air and water, exist attics, and dream away their time in Bohemia of roses and fairies; and yet one of these ethereal creatures puts in an appearance, \$5,000 in debt, and turns over for assets his own paintings and sketches, stuffed owls and alligators, paints, pipes, photographs, bottles, newspapers, broken palettes, easels, lay figures, and other truck that is peculiar to an artist's studio. Physicians whose time should have been devoted to the sick, whose speculations should have been purely hygienic, and whose operations should have been anatomical, come in with substantial heaps of debt, and turn over for assets medical books, skeletons, scalpels, saws, drugs, laryngoscopes, pickled samples of abnormal humanity, and the old horse and buggy. Ministers who are continually preaching to us that money is the root of all evil, and that we should lay up our treasures where moth and rust do not corrupt, who every Sunday remind us of that better land which is not subdivided and has no corner lots, and urge us to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, the flesh, and the devil. unload a cool hundred thousand of debts and show for assets the works of the fathers, the slippers and dressing-gowns from the sisters, incumbered real estate and worthless second-mortgage paper. Actors come into court, and, as an offset to the money they have mysteriously sunk, proudly LEONARD GROVER. Even the fair sex gayly trip into the Court and declare that they have not only been running their husbands into debt, but themselves also. Democratic politicians, who for years have had the run of the candidate's "bar'l," and who have bled them like leeches, have gone overhead into debt and show no assets more conse mential than saloon-fixtures "by dang."

Thus we might go on with the motley list of bankrupts who should never have known where the Bankruptey Court is located. How did they get into debt? Having got in, what did they do with their money? Having had this experience, will it teach ministers, doctors, artists, politicians, fiddlers, actors, and the fair sex hereafter to stick to their business, and not trust themselves in the devious roads that lead to the shrine of Mammon?

THE BALANCE OF TRADE. In a recent speech, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said: "Our foreign trade is in a most satisfactory state. Last year our exports exceeded our imports over \$257,000,000." In

reply the Chicago Times says: Last year we sent out of the country product valued at \$707, 738, 783, and brought back products in excess of re-exports valued at \$446, 039, 908. We sent off \$261, 698, 875 worth more that we received in return. Therefore "our foreig trade was in a most satisfactory state." Now we had sent off \$707, 738, 783 worth, and brough nothing back or received. our exports would exceed our imports by just that amount, and our foreign trade would be in a superlatively satisfactory state.

The comment of the *Times* upon Mr. Wil-

son's statement is like the comment of the Times upon everything else. It is made with the intention of concealing the whole truth. If it had told the whole truth, it would have said that, when the balance of trade has been against us, we have settled the difference by giving our bonds and obligations, and going into debt to that amount; in other words, we use our bonds to pay the difference be tween what we buy and sell. Up to the time of the panic we had run behind, but during the last three years we have sold more than we have bought: and we have been impoverished just as a man is made poorer in paying off his debts by selling more than he buys, -just as a farmer who sells more grain than he buys goods is made poorer by having a surplus in his favor with which to lift the mortgages on his farm. By sending off \$261,000,000 more of produce than we have received, we have got that much more of our obligations back, and the trade of last year places us that much more out of debt. We take our bonds back because we can get them at a more reasonable figure than gold. This year we shall take still more bonds and get still fur-

itor nation, calling for the gold of our debtors in a manner that will not be relished by them. In his recent article upon En gland and America, Mr. GLADSTONE clearly foresees this, and declares that, "Although the annual income of Great Britain in round numbers is £1,000,000,000, America is passing by us at a canter, and in 1880 will be the wealthiest of all the nations, although the development of her resources and the open ing up of her territory is as yet in its in fancy." In a nutshell, the impoverishment alleged by the Times is the process of buying back our bonds to the amount of the balance of trade in our favor, Again says the

Times: And while you are getting information on this subject, just show him a certain table published it the Times of Thursday, from which it appears the the imports into Great Britain exceeded the export from Great Britain during the seven months ende July 31, 1877, by \$597, 638, 560, and during the corresponding period this year by \$576, 692, 2045, c by \$1, 173, 731, 905 during the two periods, or a the rate of more than one thousand millions a year Show him those figures, and ask him whether the foreign trade of Great Britain is in a most unsatis factory state,—whether Great Britain is gettin poor by taking in more than it sends out, an whether we are getting rich by parting with more whether we are getting rich by parting with more Here again the Times conceals the whol

truth. It makes no account of the fact that England is a creditor nation, that she has capital loaned to other nations that yields between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 interes in gold, and that she settles the balance of trade against her by taking produce for that interest. Last year she bought in round numbers \$1,600,000,000, and sold \$1,100,000,00 ettling the difference of \$500,000,000 by taking goods from her customers for the in terest, who could not pay the gold. And even here the balance is not so large as i seems, since England makes \$200,000,000 by the carrying trade, which reduces her balance to \$300,000,000. The gist of the whole matter is that in a little while we shall pay off our indebtedness, have a bal ance in our favor, and become a credito nation. If this is impoverishment, then the more we ran into debt the richer we should become.

RESTRICTED SILVER COINAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—After all, the light of Tui CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—After all, the light of THE TRHENES upon the silver question is verging upon the darkness, and there is danger that it will go out entirely. It is in favor of a restricted coinage of silver for the purpose of keeping it and all other forms of property under the gold standard. It prefers a tandem to a square team, with gold at the head and every other interest serving it, with no other purpose in view than to force the peoples of Europe to the lowest point of distress, wholly unmindful of the fact that we also are shares in that distress.

THE TRIBUNE is in favor of the double standard. - silver and gold. - and has all along combated monometallism; it would prefer silver monometallism to gold monometallism ecause the latter would be constantly shrinking, and growing scarcer and dearer but it prefers the double standard to either The only way to maintain the double stand ard at the present low value of silver (owing to temporary causes), and in the absence of an international agreement, is by restricting the coinage. By restricting we do not mean limiting the amount of the coinage, but confining it to the hands of the Government If the coinage of silver were free to all now. the European owners of silver bullion would only have to take out silver certificates or deposit of the bullion, and would make 10 per cent on every transac tion with this country: under a restricted comage, the American Government gets the enefit of the profit on bullion, and, if any of the European balances due in this country be paid in silver, it must be on the basis of its bullion value. France succeeded in maintaining the double standard in the face of German demonetization by restricting the a little while! coinage; and, if we would maintain the don-

tions change. The amount of silver coined is nece limited by the capacity of the mints. It i estimated that, with the New Orleans Mint in operation, the coinage of silver standard dollars, along with the other work to be done, could not exceed \$4,000,000 a month, even if the law authorized a larger amount. To coin silver dollars more rapidly, then, will require the expend iture of large sums in new and machinery; but, even if it should be deemed wise to incur this great expense in order to have more silver coined. the coinage should still be restricted to the Government on its own account for the easons we have given. If the gentleman whose communication

we print above represents any large numbe

of people who desire a single silver standard then they are still wrong in demanding that the silver coinage be free to all as the quickst way to reach the desired end. A much peedier and more effective means for flood ig the country with silver will be to legalize foreign coin for circulation in this country according to its relative value to our stand ard. Then foreign silver will come to us by the millions in payment of the foreign balances due us, and it will not be necessary to incur the expense nor await the delay of new mints and going through the process of re-coining. French five-france ieces, the German thalers, the Mexican dol ars, and all other foreign silver-pieces re ceived in this country at their relative fac value, would soon put us on a single silver pasis; but it will be a good deal wiser to wait year or two till England and Germany, be inning to realize the draft upon their gol esources to meet the balances of trade against them, shall be willing to fix an internation standard, which will maintain the equal monetary use of both metals.

MANTON MARBLE seems to have read th ssons of his political life backwards. All hi ewspaper experience and observation must have taught him that the best thing for a ma o do who is mixed up with any sort of crook dness is to keep still, and not talk too much with his month. But here comes MARBLE with his TILDEN pronunciamento that calls every ody's attention to the case of TILDEN workings of the Democratic Ring of manager that the public begin to suspect him of knowing ten times as much as he has told. Nex omes forth the cipher dispatches that passed between Gramercy Park and certain Reforme Oregon who were charged with the delicate and important duty of stealing one Electora vote for TILDEN; and Mr. MARBLE is promisen-ously mixed up with them, and is looked to for an explanation. Mr. MARBLE is not the first man who has been crowded into a corner by talking

or writing too much. real that is always characteristic of a new con vert, announces that MATT CARPENTER'S "per sonal and political friends, after several m ings, have resolved to prepare, and submit t his fellow-townsmen for signatures, a call upor him to be a candidate for the United States Sen ate. This document, when sufficiently varie gated, will be sent to its object in Washington

Mr. BEECUER pays a fine tribute to the char acter of the late President RAYMOND, of Vassa College. He had just heard of his death of of ther out of debt, and we shall keep on arriving at Virginia City, and he refers to hi

very tenderly in a private letter, closing wit

these words:

His forte, in public life, was organization and conduct. His work as an educator will constitute a part of the life of four great institutions, two of which were born of him, and were the incarnation of his spirit and wisdom. He was a considerate and tender friend, without jealous or exacting moods. His honor was without spot. His religious was large, generous, fruitful in all personal lovelliness. The few faults he had were of great salvantage to the general effect of his character, as the shadows of a picture help all the light. I loved him. He was one whose friendship made you rich. Now that he is hidden with excess of light, I wonder that I did not make more out of him. In communion, friendship, religion, everything! How many hearts will thank God in his behalf for rescue and release. Dying was his soppropriate culmination: dving, 40e, in the full behalf for rescue and release. Dying was his ap-propriate culmination: dving, too, in the full strength of mind and body, in the very midst of great endeavors, without long and weary waiting old age. He has been wrapt in light. He knows. He is satisfied. Gon bless him! The dear-old

At the meeting of the Grand Army of the the idea that we needed a stronger form of overnment ought to be ome one proposed three cheers for GRANT Another growled out, "No Dictator for us." Sickles then said: "Let me say that the ven erated name of Gen. GRANT has been insulted by being associated with the very foreboding and predictions to which I have referred. Le me say to those who so associate the name of Gen. GRANT, that they commit an offense, as outrage on his reputation that he would be the first to resent, and with the same indignation that Washington repelled the offers of the dis-affected soldiery at Newburg to make him the nonarch of the country to which he had given

The trouble with about 50,000 schoolchildren n Chicago will begin again to-day. No more racing up and down cool piazzas, unrestrained more digging wet sand and making dirt-ple ad libitum on cool beaches; no more fishin ith pin-hooks for minnows in laughing brooks; no more chasing butterflies through the green neadows and by the still waters; no more "life, iberty, and the pursuit of happiness" for boy and girls in those places where it all may be ound, which is outside of the school-room nesters and task-mistresses are in the ascend ant. Little nerves are stretched to their utn tension, and visions of black-boards, and pard lessons, and imperfect recitations, and unde served punishments, fill the tion and make life a burden. ents, fill the infantile imagins

Tow Scorr, President of the Pennsylvania rear. The railroad-men have found out, upon nvestigation, that they are as well or bette paid than other workings nen, and have no just cause of complaint. That little flasco at Pitts burg a year ago last July was a lesson to them that they will not soon forget. They are no the millions' worth of property destroyed must be paid for by taxation, and they paying their share. When one member of the body politic suffers, all the rest suffer with it.

The question that now agitates the public SHRRMAN letter" or CHARLEY Ross, is this In case the New York Sun can show a larger circulation than the Herala, will Mr. BENNETT give up his North-Pole expedition and his other polo amusements, and try and increase the patronage of his paper? The tremendous is sues involved in this controversy about the dr-culation of these two newspapers quite overshadow the labors of the POTIBE Committee and ought to check the spread of the yellow-

BUTLER was a little rough on the boys in turning their hopes and expectations to ashes so soon. The rumor that a real "SHERMAN letter" had been found, that the "missing link was really safe in Old Cockeye's pocket, and vould be produced in due time, set all the Democratic editorial fools to "whoop-la'ing" at the top of their voices; when up rises Old BEN, and spoils it all by saying that he never saw it, and doesn't believe in its existence. Why didn't he let the boys feel good for

The real comforts of this mortal life are so without good reason. Those of us been in the habit of letting off steam by simply saying "By jingo!" are now informed that we have been swearing to kill in another language, and that "jingo" means God in the original Think how we have blasphemed in a plous sort of way without really knowing what we were saying. Thus one by one the enjoyments of this world are cut off.

If all the candidates for the United State Senate in Wisconsin should be struck by lightning, the mortality would be as great in some cities as it is in certain sections of the feverstricken South. The cry would come up, as it did the other day from Memohis, "We want more undertakers, hearses, and coffins."

If Mr. HAYES had treated DENNIS O'KEAR-NEY as he deserved, instead of granting him an interview, he would have sent him into the kitchen, and told the servants to give him a bite of cold victuals.

If the ice-water treatment in yellow-fever proves successful, it will be of no avail in St. ouis, because of the natural aversion which the citizens of that city entertain for that kind

The New York Sun figures it out that Gov. HARTRANFT, of Pennsylvania, is a possible canlidate for the Presidency in 1880. As one out of a possible 100, that will do.

PERSONALS.

Our favorite bard-Hib-bard. Senator Bayard is at Newport.

The Workingmen's party will take trade If Gail Hamilton is a man will Whitelaw Reid's heart ache?

Queen Victoria will soon depart for Ger-

nany to visit the Princess Alice. Our old friends the Oysters are looking well after their summer vacation.

The industry of the ant cannot be appre

ciated until it crawls up your trousers legs. Brother Orville is in Boston, and the Genral wonders why he can't be more Sphinx-like. Henry Ward Beecher has not yet been entioned for the Presidency of Vassar College. The Game law expired vesterday, and there

was a noticeable falling-off in the church attend Mr. Manton Marble refuses to explain those cipher dispatches; and we think Mr. Marble is a

Gen. Joe Hooker feels as though he would like to fight the man on horseback, if he would ge off long enough.

Mosquitos are rough on a bald-headed nan. His attempts to kill 'em frequently produce

concussion of the brain.

The people of Minneapolis are somewhe They talk of Rarus' Southern policy, and he President's 2:13%.

The first gun, or rather the first mouth

has been fired in the Massachusetts campaign. I longed to Ben Butler. Champagne is freely used as a remedy fo the yellow fever. But it is not likely that we shall

have the yellow fever in Chicago. The Kentucky tramp when asked what h can do always feels safe to reply that he is a well-digger. He is never put to work. Coal-Oil Johnny is a clerk in an Iowi grocery-store. He was an early convert to Com-

munism and threw his money away.

A party of fifteen clergymen visited Salt Lake City last week. Brigham Young's widow. Mr. Bonner is still mentioned for the New York Mayoralty. It is not clear, however, that a

WASHINGTON.

Official Account of the Operations of the Sirux Commission.

Entire Failure of Its Members in Everything but a Long Report

feature: that twen has as much volume mouth. The main taining living water miles and upwards, they will all be occur lindians. Settlers wif it were oped to the From the last water the select march performance.

After a day's res

teen miles west to chosen stream and coreek is a cold runnin rising in the pine ridg northern boundary of boundary-line. The morth twenty-five mile River. The bottom mile in width, and he to its month. The tind only sufficient for pine-tumber on the he is bractically inexhanized by hard labo country where the country where the country where the country for Red Cloud's bar limited in extent to a fire timber, the grass, far as it is capale of and it out of the country for the country which we have the country where the country whe

point westward ex in any case, is as

principle of the south, edded land on the west of the country west

Wounded Knee Creed be a rough country dilled with pine-timb cracks emptying into Wounded Knee, after Creek, for white y-dive miles; and the Lodgo Creek, for of arable land on abundance of pine-tiside of the valley. The direction nearity cast listite, on the cast, to 100 miles, and will fur or 100 years to com

Cloud's land. And, the Agency is a matte recommended that to Agent and the comm

of the White River, in according twis explained to Red Clasembled that \$20,000 would fit they would remain on or at some new location.

This proposition they recenture, but answered that they could not do anyt on the Missouri; that they Clay country for there have

As these tribes have

that the Spotted Tail Agen Agency.

We submit an estimate etc., needed now by these temable them to commence it timate is not made upon the hands, but upon a reasonabling them for one year. The may appear large, but enamely the statement of the white man of the white man.

Cloud and Spotted Tail to Move. Those Suspicious Aborigines Im-

Their Efforts to Persuade Red

position. The "Tribune's " Crow-Creek Exposures Confirmed by the Depart-

movable in Their Op-

ment. Boston Corbett, the Slayer of the Assassin, Thinks He Should Be P.-M.

SIOUX COMMISSION EPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO LOCATE THE SPOTTED-TAIL AND RED-CLOUD BANDS OF

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1 .- Following & the report of the Sioux Commission organized under the act of Congress of June, 1878: Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1878.—The Hon-cart Scharz, Secretary of the Interior, Washing-on, D. C.—Sin: We have the honor to re-

ton, D. C.—Sin: We have the honor to re-port that, under an act of Congress, approved June 20, 1878, and in obedience to instructions from the Interior Department, dated Washington, June 28, 1878, the Commission appointed under the aforesaid act convened at Yanston, D. T., July 4.

Present—Col. D. S. Stanley E. S. the aforesaid act convened at Yanston, D. T., July 4.

Present—Col. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A.; Mr. I. M. Haworth, the Rev. A. L. Rigor; Mr. Ed K. Hayt, Secretary. The latter was duly qualified as disbursing officer for the Commission.

Upon the 5th of July the members proceeded to the old Ponca Agency (now occapied by spotted-Tail), accompanied by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. E. A. Hayt. The Brule tribe, under Spotted-Tail, had been daly notified of the coming of the Commission by their Agent, Lieut. James M. Lee, U. S. A., and met in council on the afternoon of the 6th.

James M. Lee, U. S. A., and met in council on the afternoon of the 6th.

Ten Council was opened by the iton, Commissioner, Mr. Hayt, who fully explained to the Indians the law, the delays owing to the lateness of appropriation, and the importance of settling the Bruies near the Missouri,—thus avoiding the expense of overland transportation. Softted Tail, being the authorized speaker for the Indians, followed in a speech, in which he went over a leng list of promises made to him and his people by Jormer Government Agents and Commissionari, and unfulfilled. He complained bitterly of being delayed so long this summer upon the Missouri; claimed this had caused many deaths in his camp. He recited the promise the President made to him

examine any country they selected for their homes. The Chief Red Cloud had been instructed and delegated as the representative for the tribe. He made a very dignified reply, without any show of bad temper. He recited the hardships his people and undergone; spoke of the many deaths that had resulted from their stay on White Earth kilver, expressed the great willingness and desire of his people to settle down and try to make a living for themselves. He then took from his wallet a pamphlet containing the account of the proceedings of the delegation in Washinston last fail, and pointed out the premise of the President of the United States, that provided the Ogalialas went to the Missouri for their goods and provisions this last winter, then this spring they would be allowed to select any location within their reserve for their permanent home. In accordance with this they had unanimously selected Big White Clay Creek; and this place, and this alone, would satisfy them. After this addresses were made by Commissioners linworth and Riggs. This ended the Council. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hayt, left for Washington on the 12th; and, upon the 12th, the Commission, having procured escort fand transportation, and being themselves handsomely fitted for the plains through the courtey of Maj. P. D. Woom. Third Cavalry, commanding the post at Red Clond, set out to examine the country chosen by these two tribes of Sioux for their future home.

somely fitted for the plains through the courtey of Maj. P. D. Woom, Third Cavalry, commanding the post at Red Clond, set out to examine the country chosen by these two tribes of Sloux for their future home.

The first two days and a half were spent in making sixty-five miles to the traders' stores at the forks of White Earth River. The road follows the Yellow Medicine Creek most of the way, and leads southwest. There is some good grazing land on the Yellow Medicine, but the land is of the Bad-Lands kind, full of alkalt, with lats of wire-grass, and undit for culcivation. The water is alkaline and bad. No timber for outliding.

After nooning the third day at the crossing of White Earth River, we encamped ten miles above the mouth of the South Fork of White Earth River is very great. The South Fork has a gravely ped, clear, fresh, and good water; is easily fordable at all points. The North Fork or main river, has a bed of quick-sand, is difficult to cross, and the water is the very worst found in any river of the great plains, boing strongly charged with various alkaline allis, and carrying such a quantity of fine, impalpable powdered earth, gathered in the Bad Lands, that the running water resembles ordinary whitewash, and differ's from the muddy streams of the Missouri basin in the fact that the water does and settle when dipped up, out remains turbid and unifor use. Animals will not drink it if they can flad other water; and, as wells dug in the White Earth River bottom furnish unwholesome water, this deficiency of water fit to use is an insurmonntable objection to the Valley of the main White Earth River as a home for Indians.

The main camp of the Ogallalas, under Red Clond, was near where we camped the night of the third day ont, seventy-five miles from their Agency. This is about as close to the Missouri River as this tribe has been, and is as close to the present fied Clond Agency as wood, water, and grass combined could be found for their anshis the host with a good proportion of land of the water of tr

alley varying from one-fourth to three-fourth a mile wide, with a goodly proportion of land apted to cultivation, very fine grazing lands, but

a valley varying from one-fourth to three-independent of a mile wide, with a goodly proportion of land adapted to calitivation, very fine grazing lands, but with very fittle timber.

Camped the fourth night about thirty miles by the valley above the mouth of the South Fors. At this point the pine timber sets in. and continues on both sides of the South Fors for about forty-from liles. The pine is found in all the ravious leading into the Valley of the South Fork, and is in sufficient quantity to last a community of the size of Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, for many gens in the future. The pine is not of the best variety, and, growing as it does in ravines and canons, can be gotten out only ay hard labor; but it will answer all purposes of baliding and fencing for the Indians. At a point below the middle of this stretch or belle of pine-timber, a strong creek of water, about ten miles long, puts into the South Fork from the southeast. This creek, called the Rosebud has carrely any valley, and at its mouth the Valley of the South Fork is also very narrow. Therefore, the point Selected by Spotted Tail was deemed unsuitable. But the Commissioners saw the country sefficiently to convince them that, at some point within we miles above or below the mouth of the Rosebud. So a specific site for an Agency and a military post may be found. The Commissioners recommend that the Agency for the Brouge Sour. Known

Another thing which we present on of these tribe

reat evil resulting unless to addited by making the erms, and fimiting ite rang s next to impossible for an tate to maintain his pre-

ISHINGTON.

ccount of the Opera-

Char

Red

Int

character of the valley. It can best be described as a first-class grazing country. For twenty miles above and below the month of the Rosebud, tumior is abundant, and settlements will at first be confined to this region; but rich pasture lands extens the cutter length of the stream, and the bottoms, varying from the to twenty or thirty serve in each bend of the river, will raise the serves or any of the vegetables of Minnesota. The water coming from the sand-hills is remarkably pure, and the South Fork is peculiar in this feature; that twenty miles from its fountains it has as much volume of water as it carries to its month. The main fork and its branches, containing living water, would, give valleys of 200

Fore. ashort march of cleven miles brought us to the Wannied Knee Creek, which, heading in the same line of sand-hills in which the South Fork has its origin, runs north twenty-live miles into the White Earth titver.

Aftera day's rest on this creek, we marched fireen miles west to Big White Clay Creek, the chosen stream and country of Red Cloud. This creek is oold unming stream of good fresh water, using in the plue ridge which runs parallel to the southern boundary of Nebruska, and nearly on the boundary-time. The creek has a course nearly due north twenty-five mines into the main White Earth Rives. The bottom varies from one-fourth to a mie in width, and has arable land from its source of the mouth. The timber on the creek is sparse, and only sufficient for winter-cover for cattle. The olime-timber on the head forks and lateral ravines in metically inexhanetible, but can only be utilized by hard labor, owing to the broken confer was thoroughly examined by the Commission, and found to be an excellent home for Red Cloud's band of Ozallala Sioux, but too limited in extent to accommodate so many people. The limber, the grass, the water, and the land, so far as this capable of cultivation, are unexceptionable. The Big White Clay Creek was the furthest point westward examined by the Commission, and, in any case, is as far west as the country could be colonized,—being within fifteen miles from Nebraka on the south, and the same distance from coied land on the west.

The country west of the Big White Clay to the Wooded Knee Creek was examined, and found to be a roule country extend on a safele land on each, with a fair proportion of safele land on each, with a fair proportion of safele land on each, with safe proposition of safele land on each, with prod grass, and anniance of pine-timber in the ravines on eltier side of the valley. This pine country catends in a decided with pine-timber in the ravines on eltier side of the valley. This pine country is not proposed in the Brules under Spotted Tail, and went farmish

and in Council on the 1st of August, at the Forks of the White River, in accordance with instructions received by the Commission, and as a compromise, it was explained to Red Cloud and the Chiefs assembled that \$20,000 would be paid them in cattle if they would remain on or near the Missouri River it some new location.

This proposition they received in perfect good asture, but answered that they could not do so; that they could not do anything to make a living on the Missouri; that they had selected the White Clay country for their home while in Washington last fall; that their people were unanimous in going there, and nothing else would content them. These promises, which, it appears, were really made the indians, seemed to bur any chance of incaping them to remain on the Missouri. And, in fact, after a faithful examination of the country, the Commission were forced to the conclision that, if these Indians, excepting in small numbers, were located on the Missouri they must be paupers.

reater than the cost of transportation of supplies, lance a removal to a locality where building material can be had ready to their hands would, in the end, be more economical.

We think these Indians fully realize their own condition. Their country, the Sloux reservation, it comparatively poor in soil and pasturage. No qual extent of territory east of the Rocky Mountains could be laid off so dedicent in natural resources. The game is almost entirely gone. The aring wild creatures of the Sloux reservation would not feed its Indian population one week. The sings tripes have lost all the resources of their stage life. They have ceased to live as Indians, subout having made one single step toward being unliked men. They realize this taemselves, and they now only need proper help. We believe they can be rescued from barbarism, and can be made a happy and prospercus people. Surely they ment everything possible for their preservation and elevation to a blace in hurban society.

These Indians comprehend now how much invainable territory they have given up; and, whilst they believe they are entitled to a living in consideration of their sacrifices, the thinking, serious men among them deprecate the idea of being pauses. The Agent, Dr. James Irwin, and ked Gloud, with a party or twenty and upwards of the Chief and principal men or the Orgalialas, traveled in company and camped with the party, of the Commission. The Indians expressed great anxiety be move to their new homes as soon as possible; but a move of such importance should do made deliberately, in order that the best location for the Agency of seed importance should do made deliberately, in order that the best location for the Agency of the Commission, partly over a road of their own choosing, and mainly upon the divide between the main White Earth River and its South Forz, shows that a good wagon-road cap penace from the depot on the Missouri, below the factors and the party of the commission, partly over a road of their own choosing, and mainly upon the divide

can be made from the depot on the Missouri, below white Earth River, and the new Agency of Red Cloud.

As these tribes have moved so often, and the names of places called after Spotted Tail and Red Cloud have become uterly confusing. It is respectfully recommended that the Agency for the Red Cloud Indians be named either Ozaliala Agency or Inter Ridge Agency; and, as bofors referred to, that the Spotted Tail Agency be called Roseoud Agency.

We submit an estimate of stock, implements, etc., needed now by these two bands of Indians to enable them to commence their new life. This comments is not made upon the ultimate needs of the bands, but upon a reasonable beginning in supplying them for one year. The estimate for wagons may appear large, but experience teaches that no appliance of the white man's inventions takes hold of the wild Indian sooner than improved transportation in the shape of wagons; and, as Red Cloud's "the alone has 15,000 ponies, most of them already brosen, it is piain what a capacity for work these argons will give them when fully utilized.

Inasmuch as the Commission was appointed to consider matters portaining to the final settlement of these Indians, we would here respectfully suggest some points which should be made more prominent in our future treatment of them:

First, the individuality of the Indian should be recognized more clearly and decidedly. The efforts in that direction, in Issuing rations to heads of families instead of bands, have had the happiest results. Each Indian should be made to feel that he sustains a personal relation to the Government of the United States, without regard to the Cale has may be under; and each man should have the right to go and select the land be pleases, subject only to the advice of his Agent. This may seem a traism, but as regards Indians it is unfortunately not so. For the whole force of the old Indian who would emanet pate himself from this thralldom.

Cassequently, a second point we would make is, that the domination of the Chief's should be br terms, and limiting ite range of authority. For it is next to impossible for an Indian Caref of the old state to minima in his pre-eminence, and yet be a leader in civilization. However much he may favor tacilization and progress theoretically, he spon finds that the roots of his power come from the opposite direction. It is at present the cause of a most unfortunate state of things among Spotted Tail's people. He found his old power waning, and the only party when could belter him up is made of the aniamed and thoughtless young feilowate his fribe, who have established what is tailed a "Soldiers' Lodge," and who have put the whole trice under marrial law. Thus a wild, reckless set keeps the peaceably-disposed majority calder's terthis terrorism, and Spotted Tail is merely intermodulous.

ther thing which we deem important is the ration of these tribes into small communi-Another thing which we deem important is the expression of these tribes into small communities. This is not only necessary for political resources the country have an agricultural necessity. The claracter of the country they are to occupy will require this also an agricultural necessity. The claracter of the country they are to occupy will require this also an agricultural necessity. The claracter of the country they are to occupy will require this also an agricultural necessity. The claracter of the country they are to occupy will require this also person in order to settle them also that it will be not be principled to a strated on a six weeks vacation.

OBITUARY.

New York Sept. L.—John Remmer, at officer of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, died on board the steamer City of Chester on his way notes, etc., It is that clause, undoubtedly.

to the Missouri River in case any wish to do so. The agricultural resources of the rotion specifically alloted to Spotted Tail, along the South Fork of the White River, may not prove adequate for the whole tribe, but this want may be met in the way just mentioned by encouraging some portions of the gribe to occupy the country along the Missouri River. This they will do as soon as the present disposition of Spotted Tail's "Soldiers" Lodge" can be broken up. Some 400 or 500 might locate on the old Ponca reserves, utilizing the Agency buildings and mills, which have been placed there at great expense. Another colony could go in about Whetstone Creek, and another settlement could make the new Missouri River depot, below the month of White River, their base of supplies. This might require one of more Sub-Agents or Superintendents of Fruning; but the expense thus incurred would be more than off-set by the saving on inland freight thus arrested at the river.

base of supplies. This might require one of more Sub-Agents or Superintendents of Farming; but the expense thus incurred would be more than offset by the saving on inland freight thus arrested at the river.

We would call attention to the argent necessity for fulfiling the obligations of fhotreaty of 1876, which guaranteed to these Indians the protection of the United States laws. What is needed is the creation of an additional Judicial District in the Territory of Dakos. with the necessary officers; and that the authority be vested in United States Indian Agent: to exercise the powers of Justices of the Peace, in accordance with the code of the State or Territory in which these Indians are located.

We urge also some legislation which shall open the way to giving to these Indians, with proper safeguards, actual title on the lands taken by them, as fast as they are ready to occupy and improve Individual homesteads. The provisions of the Sioux treaty of 1808, which are continued and made law through the treaty of 1876, anthorize the issue of certificates of occupation, to be recorded in the "Sioux Land-Book." But this promise is practically of no value whatever, and fairs entirely to meet the want of any Indian who steps out of the Indian ways into the ranks of civilized men, which is absolute ownership of the land he lives on. How much importance the Indian places on this may be seen in the sacrifices which those of the same stock have made to gam in the Flandrean colony, which went off from the Santees and took homesteads on United States lands; and more recently in the Brown Earth colony, which has gone off from the Sisseton Arcney for the same purpose,—in both cases abundoning large present advantages in the way of rations, annuities, etc., for the purpose of obtaining toothoid somewhere as men. We would also point to the very encouraring efforts made in the same direction by the Santees and Sissetons who have remained on their reservations, and who for ten years have been asking and working the greater part

CROW-CREEK AGENCY. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28 .- The following conversation was held with an official of the Indian Bureau who is familiar with the reports received from the Crow-Creek Agency:
"flave you seen the accounts of the frauds developed at the Crow-Creek Agency, in the

papers at large?" "A very few of them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has contained accounts that are remarkably cor-

"How did these matters gain publicity?" "I can say positively that I have always re used, being an official, to make any statement myself to the reporters, and assume that very little has been obtained from the Department. have understood that the abuse of the Govrnment officials in the local presa at Yankton attracted the attention of some of the enterprising young men of the metropolitan press, who thought that so much excitement on the part of the local press indicated something behind it. Accordingly two or three of them went up the Missouri River, and, in various ways, contrived to remain without suspicion in the different Agencies, where, mingling with the employes, they readily made themselves masters of the whole subject, and then gave it to the press with which they corresponded or by which they

were employed." "Do you know anything about the large property alleged to have been found at the Ageney, and which the Agent had never

at the Agency, and which the Agent had never reported to the Government?".

"Yes, I saw the most of it myself."

"Was there really a large-quantity of it?"

"That is a matter that has already been bublished. I may say, however, that I saw some 500 ax-handles, 475 axes, between 600 and 700 hoes, 140 head of cattle, about 280 gross of screws, about sixty scytacs, 200 hatchets, 400 pounds of good tobacco and 1,500 pounds of spoilt, 900 large steel mill-flies, and an immense amount of medical stores, that were not accounted for in any way."

"Had these all been used, and brought back and stored for winter, as has been claimed?"

"Had these all been used, and brought back and stored for winter, as has been claimed?"
"Not at all. They were all new goods, in the original packages. I hardly think that the cathartic pilis, castor oil, sweet oil, turpentine, tobacco, and articles of that character, could have been used during the season by the Indians, and returned, as claimed, to be stored away during the winter."
"Have you ever been interviewed before on this subject?"

this subject?"
"No, I have not allowed myself to be, and I "No, I have not allowed myself to be, and I have am only talking now about matters that have already been made public. The articles, especially those in The Chicago Tribune, have been very exhaustive, and wonderfully correct so ta

very exhaustive, and wonderfully correct so far as my knowledge extends."

R. J. Kandali, Chief of the Division of Accounts, Indian Bureau, has been examining Crow-Creek Agency for two months. His reports to the Department bave more than confirmed the statements published in The Chicago Transpar. Something like 100 false fouchers have been found. The Government has information, too, in specific cases, that attempts have been made to bribe witnesses and prevent them from testifying on the trial of Livingstone, or whatever other parties may be implicated in the frauds discovered at that Agency. The proposition to the witnesses was, that they should go West.

E. B. W.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES. THEY WERE NEVER A LEGAL-TENDER.

From Our Own Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Aug. 27 .- The Washingon dispatches to THE TRIBUNE bave, perhaps. sufficiently refuted the assertions of greenback newspapers and of the National organization generally, that the 7-30 notes were issued as legal-tenders. The following narrative will show more in detail the manner in which the authoritative declaration of the Treasury officials to

the contrary was obtained:
The little room where the veteran Spinner sat for so many years and affixed his marvelous autograph is now occupied by Mr. Gilfilian, a much vounger, more energetic, and more effi-cient man. It happens that Mr. Glifflan, besides knowing everything about the financial relations of the Government, was the very perthe 7-30 notes were issued, and what became of them. At the time of the issue and redemotion of these notes, Mr. Gilfillan was Chief of what is now the Bond Division of the Treasury, and in that ca-

Mr. Giffilian was Chief of what is now the Bond Division of the Treasury, and in that capacity superintended the conversion and redemption of all the 7-30 notes. It was through his hands that the entire issue passed, and it was in the records that he kept that the history of the issue of these notes is preserved.

UNITED STATES TREASCRES GILFILLAN.

"Mr. Gilfilian." said the representative of THE TRIBUNK, "the Greenback people charge that the 7-30 notes were issued and used as legal-tenders: and that the Republicans must consequently, be charged with having withdrawn the entire \$500,000.000 from the volume of the legal-tender circulating medium?

"There is not." said Treasurer Gilfilian. "a word of truth in it. Not a single down of them notes were redeemed or converted under my immediate supervision."

"What could give rise to the story that these notes were regal-tender? I was there any authority in the law to make them such?"

Turning it his revolving-chair, the Treasurer reached down the volume which contains the law that anthorized the issue of these notes. Opening it, he said:

"There was this clause in the law: "And such of them as shail be made payable, principal and interest. At maturity, shall be a legal-

which has been used as the basis of the claim that these notes were legal-tenders."

"The question, it would appear, could then be settled by ascertaining whether, in point of fact, the Secretary of the Treasury ever availed himself of the discretion given him, and issued the notes with principal and interest rayable at maturity!"

"Exactly; and the Secretary of the Treasury never did use the authority granted in these words, and never did issue any such notes. All the notes issued were coupon-notes, with semi-annual interest-coupons attached, which, by the very terms of the law, forbade their use as legal-tenders. The very form of the notes shows this. There never was but one kind of 7-30 Treasury notes issued, and they were all coupon-notes. Each note had five semi-annual interest-coupons attached to it, with a statement in the body of the note, on the right-hand margin, in these words: 'Five coupons attached. Last six months' interest payable with note. Prior installments payable only on presentation of coupons therefor.' There were but two plates engraved, as you will ascertain upon inquiry at the Bureau of Eugraving and Printing. The second plate was made necessary from the fact that the law authorizing an additional issue of the 7-30 contained a provision which did not exist in the former act, viz.: That the United States should have the option of paying the interest either in 6 per cent gold or 7-3-10 per cent currency. That option was not given by the former law, and it was expressed on the face of the notes of the second issue. In all other respects the two issues were identical in their tenor. All the notes expressed on the face of the notes of the second issue. In all other respects the two issues were identical in their tenor. All the notes were printed from these two plates,—the different denominations being made by 'lifting' the figures out of the original plate as might be necessary. These plates were all couponplates. There was not a single note printed with 'interest and principal payable at maturity.' Consequently there was not a single note issued as a legal-tender under the clause of the act authorizing them to be issued. I know

issued as a legal-tender under the clause of the act authorizing them to be issued. I know this of my own knowledge, because the redemption or conversion of these notes was made under my personal supervision. The coupon-notes could not be legal-tender, and only coupon-notes were issued. The face of the notes will show this."

Opening a safe, the Treasurer took a package which contained some of the canceled 7-30s, and they were in the following form:

Three years after date, the United States promises to pay One Handred Dollars to the order of with 7 3-10 per centum interest, payable semi-annually in lawful money. P. E. SPINKER, Treasurer of the United States. Colby, Register of the Treasury. "You see," continued Treasurer Gilfillan,
"that the very face of this note shows that the
conpons were attached, and that, consequently,
under the law the notes could not have been
legal-tender. Some of the New York papers,
at the time of the first issue of these notes,—I
think it was the New York Herald or Tribune,—
unblished a facsimile of the 7-30 notes with coupons attached. That was a part of the current
nistory at the time, showing that the notes
were all coupon-notes."

ACTS AUTHORIZING THERE ISSUE.
Some of the information as to these notes,
contained in the last report of the Secretary of
the Treasury, is:

the Treasury, is:
"The act of June 30, 1884, authorized the "The act of June 30, 1884, authorized the issue of \$200,000,000, Treasury notes, of denominations not iess than \$10 each, payable at not more than three years from date, and redeemable at any time after three years, with interest at not exceeding 73-10 per centum per annum. The act of March 3, 1895, authorized a loan of \$600,000,000 of bonds or Treasury notes, the notes to be of denominations of not less than \$50, with interest in legal money at not more than 73-10 per centum per annum." than 7 3-10 per centum per annum.

than 7 3-10 per centum per annum."

The three years' limitation of the several issues expired as follows: Aug. 15, 1867; June 15, 1868; July 15, 1808. The amount authorized was \$800,000,000. Of this number there is still outstanding unredeemed, \$155,000. This arises from the fact, doubtless, that that number has been lost, although a few of these notes are gradually being oresented for payment.

THE CHIEF OF THE LOAN DIVISION CONFIRMS

ion, into whose office the records of the conversion of these bonds are lodged, confirmed the statement made by Treasurer Gilfillan. Mr statement made by Treasurer Giffilan. Mr. Baker stated that there never was a dollar of them issued as legal-tender; that it was never the intention of the Treasury Department that they should be so issued; and that, whatever construction might be put upon that clause of the law which seemed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue them as legal-tender, that officer never availed himself of the discretion, and the only 7-30 notes issued were coupon-notes.

oupon-notes.

THE ENGRAVING BUREAU CONFIRMS IT.

Mr. McPherson, Superintendent of the Mr. McPherson, Superintendent of the Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing, upon being called upon for information upon the subject, summoned the manager of the engraving deartiment, who has supervision of all plates for rinting notes and bonds; and that officer fated that the only plates engrayed or used erer for coupon 7-80 notes; that there were we plates, as had been stated by Mr. Gilfillan, hade necessary only on account of the change of the law which gave the Government the ption to pay either in 6 per cent gold or 7-8-10 urreney.

From the concurrent authority, therefore, of the Government officials whose particular business it is to know the facts, it can be authoritatively stated that the 7-30s were never issued or authorized as legal-tender. ively stated that the round uthorized as legal-tender.

NOTES AND NEWS.

TRANSPORTING COIN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The Post-Office has taken important action with regard to the transportation of gold and silver coin through the mails. Circulars are now being prepared directing Post-Office officials to receive gold and silver coin as third-classmail-matter in packages not to exceed four pounds in weight, at the rate of one-cent postage per ounce, with the additional charge of 10 cents for registration. One thousand dollars in coin, which weighs four pounds, can be thus regis-tered from San Francisco to New York for 64 ents. Some gold has already been sent as letter-matter, which cost \$3.84 per pound. The new system of registration of third-class matter will go into effect Oct. 1.
SENATOR M. C. BUTLER,

of South Carolina, is here, in response, it is said, to a telegram from Senator John J. Patterson. Mr. Butler said this evening that he had no information that any requisition had been issued for Patterson beyond what was in the newspapers, as he had not seen Gov. Hampton sylvania, but is expected here in a few days. Patterson's friends are elated at Govo Rice's decision in the Kimpston case, which they have awaited with great apxiety. They think that

Gov. Hampton, with such a precedent, will abandon his efforts to apprehend Patterson, and will recall any requisition that may be outstanding against him.

CAPT. EADS, who built the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi ietties, has been presented by the Brazilian. who built the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties, has been presented by the Brazilian Minister with an autograph letter from the Emperor Dom Pedro in French, requesting him to come to Brazil. The Emperor says that the Brazilian Government is in need of an engineer experienced in the improvement of the navigation of rivers, and highly complimented Eads on his ability.

REPRESENTATIVE CHALMERS, of the "Shoestring District" of Mississippi, is not to have Gov. Alcorn for a competitor. The latter writes here that he will not become an independent candidate. Hunt and otner Mississippi politicans have been here attempting to organize an independent movement, but are

sippi politicans have been here attempting to organize an independent movement, but are discouraged both from a lack of support from the Administration and from the Congressional Campaign Committee.

SERGT. BOSTON CORBETT, who shot John Wilkes Booth, has written to the Postmaster-General from Camden. N. J., asking employment in the Post-Office there. He save he has never held a position under the Government, although he thinks his services deserves reward. A modest place will satisfy him. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

here, which open to-morrow are so crowded that 3,000 children cannot be accommodated, notwithstanding \$30.000 have been paid this year for additional room.

BOB MITCHELL'S SIDE.

nocent, or His Friends

Interview with a Man Claiming

He Makes Bob Out a Martyr, and the Ex-Mrs. Bob a --- Well, No Matter.

Mitchell's Affections from Her Husband.

An Ex-Federal Captain Accused of Winning Mrs.

Ohicago-Bob's Second Marriage.

New York, Aug. 30.—Coming back the other day from the trout lakes of Maine, I chanced upon a Boston newspaper which contained among its Washington dispatches the card of Mrs. Laura E. Mitchell, formerly the wife of R. W. C. Mitchell, Private Secretary to Carl Schurz. The gentleman against whom the sweeping and odious charges included in that sweeping and odious charges included in that document were made I remembered to have met some months previously, through a friend I knew to be intimately acquainted with his (Mitchell's) family affairs. That friend called on me this afternoon, and it occurred to me to question him, with a view to getting at the inside facts of the scandal. The gantleman inside facts of the scandal. The gantleman spoke with perfect freedom, saving that while Mitchell, in deference to the advice of several friends, had declined to make any detailed statement beyond a general denial, there were no facts connected with his life of which he could be ashamed, or which would not bear the closest scrutiny; and that he, as Mitchell's friend, would not hesitate about taking the responsibility of telling me all he knew of the whole disgusting matter. Said he:

BOB MITCHELL—HISTORICAL.
"I have known Bob Mitchell for a number of rears, and have enjoyed his confidence for a reater part of that time. He used to live in Albany, many years ago. At that period he was employed in a jewelry-store, and also managed the theatre in that town. Under his man agement many people who have since become famous in the drama and opera," made their first public appearances. Among these, I be-lieve, was Clara Louise Kellogg, who sang in ert for him. He has always been inclined to help those whom he saw were struggling to ret along, and that trait has led to a great deal of the trouble which has overtaken him since.

" While he was living in Albany he met the Collier sisters. They were both beautiful girls. physically. With lithe, willowy forms, lovely complexions, dazzling teeth, limpid black eyes. which were veiled by long and heavy lashes,with these charms they were enabled to assum their places as reigning belies, although almos entirely destitute of education. Bob soon be-came deeply enamored of Laura, one of the sis-ters, and they were married. But previously he had been in the army of the United States serving first as a private soldier, and then being promoted to the rank of Corporal or Sergeant

AS A PATRIOTIC SOLDIER. "In that connection, I am reminded of an in cident which shows his impulsive and patriotic bravery. When the news came of Lincoln's as sassination. Bob was on duty in charge of the guard around the tents of the officers where he stationed. As the courier announced the dread ful tidings of the murder, some one of the men who was a traitor at heart, although he wore the national uniform, threw up his hat and shouted 'Hurrah! There's one of the d-d scoundrel

gone, anyhow!'
"Without an instant of hesitation, Bob seized "Without an instant of hesitation, Bob seized a rifle out of the hands of a sentinel, and shot the rascal dead in his tracks. He was immediately tried by court-martial, and acquitted by the unanimous voice of the council. That, however, is a digression. A few years after his marriage to Laura Collier, Bob removed his household to Washington, where he opened a school for the instruction of pupils in phonography. Among his scholars were such people as

household to Washington, where he opened a school for the instruction of pupils in phonography. Among his scholars were such people as Kate Sprague and her sister, and there is where the trouble began, which has since made his domestic life a constant torture.

"GENERAL" ADAMS.

"Bob was in the habit of taking large contracts to do stenographic work, and he utilized his pupils in this pursuit. As I have indicated, there were several ladies among his scholars. And of these his wife was absurdly and violently jealous, at all times. At this moment, too, trouble of a more serious nature than petty jealousies began to brew. There was in Washington a man named Adams, who formerly lived in Albany. He was one of those chaps who went into the army as a Cantain, and, although he left that body at the end of the War with the same rank, has by some mysterious process of gravitation become a full-fledged 'General.' He was a dark, swartby, coarselosking fellow, and had met Mrs. Mitchell in Albany at some fair, where she was attired in the habiliments of a Goddess of Liberty—who sold lemonade. He was, at the time they met in Washington, engaged in prosecuting the work of parties interested in the Mexican claims, and represented people who wanted about \$750,000. He had just been in Mexico gathering evidence for his case, and expected a fee of \$30,000 if he was successful. Minister Sir Edward Thornton was the umpire before whom the matter was to be brought.

"CLANDESTIBLE INTERVIEWS."

"Well, this Adams was hard at work, night and day, getting his material in readiness. He had a suite of rooms on the ground floor of a

whom the matter was to be brought.

"Well, this Adams was hard at work, night and day, getting his material in readiness. He had a suite of rooms on the ground floor of a house in F street, and there he used to sit, with the shades pulled up, putting his evidence into shape, and flirting with the female passers-by. Mrs. Mitchell was one of the most frequent of these, and had many meetings with him of a clandestine and consequently amicable nature. Bob charges, indeed, and says he has evidence to prove it, that one of her children is the result of this intimacy.

"However, after awhile, as their underhand friendship continued, it became evident that Adams must make an acquaintence with the nusband, and must have his sanction to visit the wife. This is how they put it up to bring about the meeting: A friend of mine and Mitchell's was at that time representing a New York paper in Washington. He-knew Adams, and also knew Mrs. Mitchell. Of him she inquired if the gentleman she had seen him in conversation with, the other day, was not a Capt. Adams, adding that she once had a warm friend of that name in Albany, who was a direct counterpart of this person. My friend replied that the gentleman's name was indeed Adams, whereupon Mrs. Mitchell was apparently much gratified, and requested him to invite the 'General' to call.

"Next time he saw Adams he asked if he (Adams) had ever known Mrs. Mitchell, nee Collier. The reply was in the affirmative. The reupon her message was repeated. Adams immediately straightened up, put on an air of diguity, and responded. 'I make it a point of honor, sir, never to call upon a married lady without the knowledge and consent of her husband!' Shortly afterward, my friend, while walking with Mitchell on the street, met Adams

without the knowledge and consent of her husband! Shortly afterward, my friend, while walking with Mitchell on the street, met Adams and presented him. He spoke of having known the Collier girls in years gone by, and expressed for Mrs. Mitchell's sister unbounded admiration. Bob, out of kindness to an old family friend of his wife's, invited him to call, which he did next evening. He was met cordially by Mrs. Mitchell, and the deception about his being a friend who had not been seen for many years was carried out, although one of the children playing upon the floor at their feet was the infant alleged to be Adams' filegitimate offspring. The seducer was invited to come again, and he came

s,000 children cannot be accommodated, not withstanding \$30.00 have been paid this year for additional room.

The statement in the Kearney resolutions adopted at Philadelphia that he was struck here while attempting to speak is an audacious it. A come struck him, nor was any attempt the statement in one of the children cannot be accommodate him.

A CANE THAT WOLLD'T WORK.

All this time Mrs. Mitchell, by way of shielding herself in case of discovery, had been in a content of the content of the children cannot be server with a discovery, and seems the No one struck him, nor was any attempt by his arrest, but the officers did not accommodate him.

A SANE THAT WOLLD'T WORK.

A CANE THAT WORK.

A CANE THAT WOLLD'T WORK.

A CANE THAT WORK.

A CANE THAT WORK.

A CANE THAT WOLLD'T WORK.

A CANE THAT WORK.

A C

Mrs. Mitchell began to circulate stories to the effect that Bob had been criminally intimate with a handsome and talented lady-lecturer whose business he formerly managed in the West. The lady was in Paris at the time, and could not defend herself; but, when she finally heard the malicious stories, the denial she sent was so strong, and so full of womanly indignation, that the voice of her traducer was instantly hushed.

"RANSFERED TO NEW YORK.

"About three months after Adams had been introduced to Mitchell in Washington, a young lady, evid of the family was to make her debut in opera at the Academy of Music in New York. It was supposed by Mrs. Mitchell that in view of her friendship it would be the correct thing for her to come to New York and witness the performance. Bob, still unsuspicious, readily consented, and she came on at once, atopping with a friend on West Twenty-lifth street. Adams was supposed to be in Washington at this time, but had in reality been informed by telegraph that Mrs. Mitchell was here, and invited to come on. On the evening of the deout he was seen in the angience at the Academy of the decour he was seen in the angience at the Academy of the decour he was seen in the angience at the Academy of the decour he was seen in the angience at the Academy to the contents of the seen in the angience at the Academy to the contents of the contents of the decour he was seen in the angience at the Academy to the contents of the con

He Is a Much-Abused Injured In-Lie.

Know All About Bob's Marital Difficulties.

Her Wild Carryings-On in New York and

but had in reality been informed by telegraph that Mrs. Mitchell was here, and invited to come on. On the evening of the deout he was seen in the andience at the Academy, 'taking in' the frail Lâura with a double-barreled opera-glass. After the curtain had descended for the last time, he joined Mrs. Mitchell's party, and was introduced to her friends as an old acquaintance. She then proceeded to have a high old time with Adams, and to this day cannot give a satisfactory reply when asked where she spent at least one night that week.

BOR'S FRIEND "TUMBLES TO THE RACKET."

"The person who discovered Adams' presence at the Academy that evening was the same friend who had introduced Adams to Bob. He had been recalled to the home office of the journal which etmoloyed him, and chanced to be in the audience at the debut. His suspicions were aroused by the circumstance, but he reflected that it was a defreate matter to broach to a husband, and took two days in which to make up his mind whether to apprise Bob of what he had seen. At the end of that time he telegraphed to Mitchell, and he came on at once. Then Bob began to search wildly for the 'General.' He examined hotel-registers, went through boarding-houses, and used every endeavor to find him. 'All, however, were fruitless.

"But his friend, while walking through Special Correspondence of The Tribune. "But his friend, while walking through

"But his friend, while walking through Tenth street, not many rods from Grace Church, one evening, caught a glimpse of the man for whom they were hunting, sitting calmly on the balcony of a house of ill repute, reading a newspaper. Although startled by the sudden 'find,' he repressed his exultation, passed by without being observed, and went to Bob's lodgings.

BOB'S FRIEND "GIVES ADAMS AWAY."

"Have you found Adams! he asked, as soon as he arrived.

"No,' replied Bob.

"Then come with me,' added his friend, leading the way. They passed down to the corner of Broadway and Tenth street, where the guide halted, and, pointing across the street, asked:

corner of bradway and feath street, where the guide haited, and, pointing across the street, asked:

""Who's that?"

""My God!" exclaimed Bob, trembling all over with excifement and fury, 'shall I kill him?" and he began to feel for his pistol. But his friend checked him in time to frustrate his design, and they went away. When Bob's passion cooled down, and he fully realized what scandal would ensue should he perform any rash act, or separate from his wife, he was inc. med to try and bridge the matter over. He was passionately fond of his children, and for their sakes he wished to hush the thing up. But, after they went back to Washington, Mrs. Mitchell began to drink heavily, and on several occasions was absent for days together, and could give no account of herself during those periods. Thus matters went on, growing daily more critical, and leading up slowly to the final explosion which made her name infamous.

"About this time Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the Mitchell serms to Northern and the street in the st

explosion which made her name infamous.

FRANK CARPENTER'S PROTECE.

"About this time Mitchell came to New on business. While walking down Broadway he met Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, who said, after a moment of general conversation: 'You are just the man I want to see. I am anxious to secure your influence with John T. Ford, the theatrical manager, for the appearance at his house in Washington of a young lady who has wonderful talent, and who will make a great sensation if she gets a chance.'

"Bob replied that he would be glad to do all he could for the young lady, but that, in the present state of his domestic affairs, any convection of his, however slight, with her would be likely to produce scandal; and that, while he

present state of his domestic affairs, any consection of his, however slight, with her would be likely to produce scandal; and that, while he didn't care on his own account, it would hardly be the thing for the cirl. Carpenter finally argued him over, however, and he returned to Washington. Not forgetful of his promises, he spoke to Ford, and that gentleman agreed to give the voung aspirant an opening. According she repaired to the Capital, but Bob studiously avoided her, in order to prevent the possibility of trouble. But the lady, who could not understand his absence, one day sent a note to his house, asking him why he hadn't met her at rehearsal as he had promised.

THINKS SHE HAS A POINT.

"Mrs. Mitchell intercepted the letter, and on that built the groundwork of a new and startling series of charges of adultery with a person he hadn't seen a dozen times in his life. She also declared that he had been guilty of indiscretions with a more prominent young 'star' actress, who, by the way, is shortly to play in New York. These and other outrages compelled him at last, weary and almost in despair, to begin proceedings for a divorce.

"In the course of his investigations into the former life of Adams—investigations made for the purpose of gathering testimony—he received letters of sympathy from many of his wife's former friends and relatives in Albany and elsewhere, declaring that she was an utterly unscruptions more to one.

where, declaring that she was an utterly un-scrupulous woman. The trial then went on, creating a great deal of comment all over the

CHICAGO TAKES A HAND.

"In the City of Chicago, lying ill with a fever, was a clerk named C—s G—e. He was so ill that his case had been given up as hopeless by physicians and friends. The Doctor had left word that he could not last more than twenty-four hours longer at best, and probably not so long as that. In the evening of that day G.'s sister was sitting with him in the darkened room, almost hourly expecting his dissolution, when he asked her, faintly, what had been the physician's verdict. After some hesitation she told him, whereupon he asked if R. W. C. Mitchell wasn't having some trouble with his wife. Upon her replying in the affirmative, he said:

wife.

said:

"'When I have not more than twelve hours to live let me know. I have a confession to make. It is about Laura Mitchell."

"'If that is so,' said the girl, 'for God's sake do it now. You ought in all justice to speak, if in that way you can do him or her any good.'

THE CONFESSION.

do it now. You ought in all justice to speak, if in that way you can do him or her any good.'

THE CONFESSION.

"Well, I will,' he responded, after a few moments of thought. A notary was called in, and he made a deposition. He said he had been Mrs. Mitchell's admirer before she was married, and that their intimacy, though perfectly innocent at that time, had created scandal in Albany, where they both lived. About six years ago she visited Chicago and hunted him up. She came repeatedly to his office, and made indecent overtures, urging that there had been scandal about them when they were young and nothing wrong, and that it would be only fair that they should enjoy the fruits of their scandal then and there. He declined, on the ground that she was another man's wife, but she seemed determined to make him do as she chose. To carry out that end, she began to abuse her husband verbally to G., adding that as they were to be divorced anyhow, he would be committing no sin against her husband. While in Chicago she was receiving affectionate letters from her husband. These she mocked and jeered at to her paramour while lying in his arms or sprawling on his sofa-with her feet titted up against the wall.

"This scanemen was sworm to by the invalid, and his sister, who was astounded by its criminal revelations, forwarded it to Bob, who was an entire stranger. But, to the surprise of ail, G.,—who seems to have been a man of good morals naturally.—as soon as he had unloaded his mind, began to get well, and is now

was an entire stranger. But, to the surprise of ail, G.,—who seems to have been a man of good morals naturally,—as soon as he had unloaded his mind, began tô get weil, and is now as healthy as anybody.

"In the meantime Adams had taken charge of Mrs. Mitchell and her case. They filed a cross-bill alleging infidelity and other crimes against Bob, not one of which charges have they substantiated in the remotest degree. After the case had been 'on' several months, Bob, who was a United States Commissioner, was sent South with two prominent members of the Department of Justice, to take testimony in some cotton claims cases.

Bob Falls in Love Again.

"While in Greenville, Miss. about 200 miles below Memphis, they were invited to dine at the house of Judge Clark, a leading resident of the section. At his table they met, among other distinguished guests, a Miss Anna G. Elliott, whose blonde beauty and many accomplishments made her the acknowledged belle of the vicinity. She was well educated, having graduated from a leading Blue Grass school, could ride and manage horses the men were firaid of, could shoot like a, professional due!

to Bob's care.

HE MARRIES NUMBER TWO.

"He had intended to wait a year or two before re-marrying, but upon the advice of myself and other friends,—who argued that he would be abused and covered with opprobrium anyhow, that even if he waited the proposed time, people would say he had done so in order to avoid scandal, and that it was a put-up job, and that in the meantime either himself or theight might die,—he went down South, and they were married.

"About a week afterwards he received a letter purporting to come from his former wife, asking him to return to the troubled bosom of his family. As most of the words were correctly spelled, he concluded that it was not originally engineered by her, and of course, he paid no attention to it. His surmise proved correct, for a copy of that same letter, you remember, was thereful in her 'card.' And, by the way, that card of hers was an awful frant;—I'll bet something (though I don't gamble habitually) that it was written by that same swarthy, coarse-grained cuss!

"Thank you; don't care if I do—no sugar, please. Well, here's luck!"

ITHURIEL.

FINANCIAL.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31—Applications n bankruptcy were made by or against the fol lowing parties to-day: Frank E. Higgins, city; W. H. Nelson, Bangor; Oswald Katich, city; Charles S. Allen, city; Samuel G. Walbridge, Kalamazoo; Ambrose A. Mosely, P. J. Pierce & Son, New Troy; W. A. Reddick, Niles; Orson Rudd, Cassopolis; David Bacon, Niles; C. T. Bremer, city; Hervey Messhen, city; Ecker & Gooding, Coral, Montealm County: L. E. Morris, Seth M. Moon, Greenville: William Margar & Co. Mestheren J. F. Bleester Marcus & Co., Muskegon; Z. E. Bloomburg and H. M. Johnson, Big Rapids; J. De Zilinski and W. H. McCready, city. Many more have been made to midnight, but too late to complete the list to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Prisone.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—At the close of business last night 124 cases in bankruptcy had been filed, making 3,398 in this district since the law went into operation. For the week there had been 293, for the month 400, and for the last eight months 835. None of the cases were of especial importance, embracing only persons who have been known to be in failing circumstances. Several who desired to take advantage of the law failed to reach here in time, and were cut out. Six hundred of these cases have been referred to Register Jordan, of this District, netting him \$30,000 in fees.

NEW YORK. New York, Sept. 1.—The petitions in bank-ruptcy filed here yesterday numbered 34. The grand total since the law was established is 7,530.

Unless the breath is like a spicy gale.
Unless the testa gleam like the driven snow,
There is no dazzling smile or tender tale
Grateful to woman's eye or ear, we know.
The tale would lose its charms, the smile

gaunt, Till brought within the spell of SOZODONT.

A safe and faithful traveling companion, San-rd's Jamaica Ginger. CUTICURA.

(uticura THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures

Salt Rhenm or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofnlons Ulcers and Sores.

minimic dire for every kind of Skin Disease, from a common Pimple to the worst case of Salt Rheum, Scald Head, or Dandruff.

CUTICURA is carnestly believed to be the only positive specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Hingworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Hich, Ground Rich, Barbers Rich, Red and Maierated Pimples and Blotches, Black Bread, Grubs or the Common Linatural Redness of the Nose and Face, Program, Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Face, Pustular Erubtions and Irritations of the Skin, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldeas, and all Scaly Kruptions, Rechings and Irritations of the Skin, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldeas, and all Scaly Kruptions, Rechings and Irritations of the Scalp; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalda, Burns, Blind and Riching Piles, Pah and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness, Also, as a Veterinary Specific.

Scroftins, Scrofthous Richeria, and Glandular Swellings are diseases of the Blood and Bones, and must not be sent Blood, and Rome, and must not be sent properties of the Richard Resolvent CutTicURA externally and CutTicURA (RSSOLVENT internally have effected some wonderful cures.

CUTICURA externally and CutTicURA (RSSOLVENT internally have effected some wonderful cures.

CUTICURA externally and CutTicURA (RSSOLVENT internally have effected some wonderful cures.

CUTTICURA externally and therefore much the cheaper for chronic cases, \$1.

Price of Cutileurs Resolvent (can be sent by express only), \$1 per bottle; chockles for \$5.

Price of Cutileurs Resolvent (can be sent by express only), \$1 per bottle; chockles for \$5.

Price of Cutileurs Resolvent (can be sent by express only), \$1 per bottle; chockles for \$5.

Price of Cutileurs Resolvent (can be sent by express only), \$1 per bottle; chockles for \$5.

Price of Cutileurs Resolvent (can be sent by express only), \$1 per bottle; chockles for \$5.

Ask for Cu-Ti-Cu-Ra, the

SANFORD'S Jamaica Ginger

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy,

for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dys-pepsia. Oppression after Eating, and every species of indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, prevents sickness from change of food, water, or climate, cures Cramps and Pains, breaks up Colds, Chilia, and Fevers in one night. It promotes perspiration, restores the circulation, warms, strength-ens, and invigorates the body, quiets the mind and neryous forces, and induces refreshing sleep. For the young, the aged, and the infirm, on land or sea, under young, the aged, and the innrm, on land or wea, under all circumstances and conditions, this great panacea of health stands without an equal in the vast and buiky catalogue of the materia medica. Beware of diluted and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for purposes of gain. Never forget to ask for, and insist upon having.

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. Sold by all Wholevale and Retail Druggista, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. Out to-day, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type, VIVIAN GREY,

PIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT. NATIONAL

Order of Procession and Line of March

M. BENNER, Chief Marshal.

Alda—Assistant Fire-Marshals Petrie and Meyers.
Capitaline Gases, O'Brien, and Hols.
Fire Police.
Chief V. A. Seavey, Marshal.
Alda—Dixon and Bauder.
Form on State street, south of Peck Court.

First Brigade Himols State Militia.
Brigadier-General J. T. Torrence commanding.
Lest, Gov. Culiom and state, and traves and Cabiest, Gov. Culiom and state, and traves and Cabiest, Chief Court.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and safet, the Executive Committee and Reception Committee of the National Firement's Tourna's ment, form on Peck
Court, right on State

Third Division:

Court, right on State

Court, right on State

The Court, right on State

Visiting Firemen of other States,

Marshal, C. def G. V. R. Pond, Battle Creek, Mich.
Alds, John Lindsay, St. Louis; Chief of Kikhart, Ind.,

Department,

Chief of Mansfield, O. Department; Chief Abcaser,

Racine Department; Chief Drew, Burlington,

Vt., Department; Chief Drew, Burlington,

Vt., Department; Chief of Cheyenne, Wy. Department; Chief of Cheyenne, Wy. Department; Captain

H. Pennock, Denartment; Captain

The following Companies on mone the Division, and
will form in the order named.

Form on State street, north of Polk street, right on

Polk street:

Michigan Companies.

ORDER OF PROCESSION, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT.
Rescue Hose Company, Decater,
Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company, Monmouth.
New Peoria Fire Company. No. 4, Peoria.
Companies. Decatur-One hook and ladder and three hose con

Anies.
Peorla-One chemical engine and one hose compulares. Two hand engines and two hose compulition—One hose and one hook and ladder compatition—One steamer and one hose compatitionhal one hose and one hook and ladder. Rockford—One hand-engine and two hose comp

Dakland—One hose and hook and ladder company. Tyde Park—One hose and two hook and ladder co

Marshal, Assistant Fire-Marshal Mashan and Shay.

Marshal, Assistant Fire-Marshal D. J. Swente.

Alda, Assistant Fire-Marshal Mushan and Shay.

First, Chicago Mexican War Veterans.

Chicago Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Chicago Fire-Department Guests.

Chicago Fire-Pepartment Guests.

Chicago Fire-Pepartment.

Porm on Dearborn and Monroe, the right resting on State. The procession will move precisely at 11 o'clock a.

The line of march will be as follows:

From Peck court, north ou State to Monroe, west to

United states, and Cabinet. Governors, and other orcalls. After the Second Divisions will bas in review,
the First and second Divisions will balt, and the remainder of the procession will pass them and proceed
to their respective company quarters.
His Excellency, the President, K. B. Hayes, and
Cabinet, and other officials mentioned above, will inaugurate the opening of the tournament by starting the
first two companies in the race-Wednesday mounting.
Sept. 4, at 10° 2006.
M. BENKEI,
President Illinois State, Firemen's Association.

Between 'Chicago and Union

Stock-Yards from Wednesday, Sept. 4, to Saturday, Sept. 7, inclusive. Trains will leave the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., as follows:

Trains will leave the Depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago -- House Stock-Yards -- Scota a. m. -Time of Running will

The Chicago & Northwestern

Twenty-five Minutes.

RAILWAY COMPANY Will run Special Trains from Wells-st. Depot, north end of Wells-st. Bridge, as tollows:

The last train on each of the above Roads will not leave until the close of the Exhibition each

day. Round-trip tickets, including admission to Dexter Park (75 cents), as well as single-ride tickets (25 cents), for sale at the Offices and Depots of the above Companies.

The coupons of the season tickets issued by George M. How for the Fire pepartment are good for passage on any of the above trains.

Fares paid on the trains of the C. & N. W. R. R. will be 10 cents more each way.

e night of the their Agency. River as this present Red ass combined a months they their Agency they could. le aid in the organization.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Chicago Finances Last Week --- Distribution of Large Amounts of Currency.

The Produce Markets Active --- Hogs, Barley, and Provisions Stronger.

Winter Wheat Firm-Other Grain Tends Downwards-Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The main business of the banks last week was the distribution of currency. The movement was a steady one, and will put a large amount of currency into circulation in the interior. The price of New York exchange was weaker, and sales were made between banks at 80c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 dis-

Ap improvement in the loan market is testified to by the bankers of the city with unanimity. It does not amount to a balge, but it is a better state of offairs than prevailed at this time last year. The offerings of commercial paper are fair, and are of good quality. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, with speciafrates to the few first-class outside borrowers on

call, or short time.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were reported as follows by Manager D. R. Haie,

| Pate. | Clearings. | Baiances |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Monday | \$ 3,328,085 | \$ 369,304 |
| Tuesday | 3, 198, 648 | 284, 753 |
| Wednesday | 3,060,209 | 271.447 |
| Thursday | - 3, 659, 616 | 222, 328 |
| Friday | 3,042,048 | 398, 074 |
| Saturday | 3, 119.986 | 399, 219 |
| Total | \$19,407,762 | \$1,946,126 |

Corresponding week last year. . 17,727, 137 1,783,046 A FORGERY. Periodically some one in New York starts out a forged proclamation by the Bankers' Association In order to injure it. During the last session of Congress the country was horrifled by an unbiush-ingly co-ruptive circular from the American Bankers' Association. This was published by the papers, with comments and rebukes. After the papers had printed it, and moralized on it, they found out, what they should have ascertained at first, that the document was bogue. This trick has been tried again, and, although done in a trans-

parent and bungling manner, has completely taken in the Springfield, Mass., Republican. That pa-The American Bankers' Association has never done anything to justify its existence, and its 'organization is in the hands of assess of the very first-class A No. 1.- Here is an idiotic circular which has been sent out by Secretary James Buell. If the National Banks want to kick over their own kettle of fish, they can to it in short order by provoking popular prejudicably such action as this circular advises:

It is advised:

It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and permanent weekly papers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the greenback or Government issue of paper money. Let the Government issue the same of paper money. Let the Government issue the coin and the banks issue they paper money of the country, for thus we can better project each other. So long as the greenoack men are satisfied with the unconvertible bond, no harm can come to our lucerest; but to repeal law creating National Banks, or to restore to circulation the Government issue of naper money, will be to worded the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than a the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money from other than our lower than the people with money and the people with money of the people with money of the people with the people wi

anything of importance to communicate, to James Buell, Secretary American Bankers Association. We are informed by the Chicago members of the Association that no such circular has ever been put out by it. The organization of the Association not properly be said to be in the hands of sees of the very first-class A No. 1." Mr. , President of the American Exchange National Bank, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bankers' Association, is a successful finan-cier, and too able a business-man and too much of a geotleman, as is each of his associates, to be debed as the Republican describes him. The Rewill have to own up and apologice.

THE FRANCS-AMERICAN TREATY. The rails correspondent of the London Econ-

drawing ap the project, but the Frenca Minister of Commerce received the delegates this week, and assured them that he had watched the movement with the greatest interest, and wished the initiators of the treaty a prompt success. The bases of the treaty as agreed to will now be summitted to the Chambers of Commerce for their approval, and many objections may be expected. Already in the Committee the delegates from Nantes complained that the terms were not reciprocal, as under the tariff accorded to Great Britain more than 300 articles were admitted free of duty, and less than 15 per cent was levied on many others, while the United Stafes only engaged that customs duties should not exceed 30 per cent. Sugars would, besides, be subject to the present prohibitive duty.* A delegate front Louisman replied that his countrymen had no intention of making a treaty on terms of absolute equality, as no one in the United Stafes would accept. Certain articles, among others silks, alconol, and refined sugar, required to be still protected, as the manufacturers were not yet strong enough to support French competition. Sugar, in barticular, produced an excise duty of 33,000,000 frames, and the Americans wished to preserve both the receipits and the manufacture which gave rise to them, both of which they would lose if they admitted French refined sugar, which was better and more economically manufactured.

THE COINAGE OF PRANCE.

Greifmant's Measures. Aug. 14.

A report on the Mint to the Minister of France showing the number of gold and silver pieces struck since 1795 to the end of the year 1877. The former date was selected as the bount of departure because that was the period went money commenced to be coined on the decimal system. As regards gold coin, the remark should be made that in 1877 none but 20-franc pieces were produced. The issue for that year amounted to a value of 50-francs, 10-francs; those of 40-francs, 204, 432, 360-francs; 10-francs; those of 190-francs in those of 50-francs, 10-franc pieces broduced in 1877

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE. Ap Farther (Black Hills), regu-10, 15 11.00

as 25
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico), regular
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico),
buyer 30 days.
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)
buyer 60 days.
Nimrod (Central, Col.), regular.
Nimrod (Central, Col.), regular.
Spring Valley (Newada), regular.
170
Beiden Tunnel (Central, Col.), regular Beiden Tunnel (Central Col.), regular Beiden Tunnel (Central Col.), regular 100
Beiden Tunnel (Central Col.), regular 100
Dalias (Black Hawk, Col.), regular 150
Dalias (Black Hawk, Col.), regular 125
Dalias (Black Hawk, Col.), buyer 30
days. 100 .60

of coins, bought and sold:

meet with a good demand. In prices there were no marked changes. Most lines were steady. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week and were fairly firm, the former being in active demand and in moderate supply. Stocks of cheese are larger, and GOVERNMENT BONDS that fact militates against any improvement is prices, which continue very low. There was a quiet and unchanged fish market. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry, and were steady pre-viously quoted. No changes in oils, paint, and colors were noted. Bagging was firm under a con-tipued good demand. Leather is moving a little more freely. Coal and wood remain quiet. The lumber market was quiet, the offeri cargoes being light. The yard dealers report a fair demand for common stuff. The published price-list is still shaded, but not so often as a week ago. The general market is steadier in consequence of the reduced receipts and the advance in freights. The wool market was steady under a moderate Western inquiry. Hides were firm. Broom-corn, hay, and salt were unchanged. Seeds were mod-

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.-Gold dull at 1001/2. Borerately active and easy, flax declining again under free offerings. Poultry was steady. Green fruits

were in fair request and easier under big receipts.

Lake freights were less active, but fully 14c higher, vessels ready to load being rather scarce.

The rate on corn by sail to Buffalo was 4\\(\alpha\)c. Room was taken for 80,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu oats, and 7,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were quiet, without change. The

and 35c to New England points; to Baltimore,

32c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted

York, and 16%c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal

to New York were 14c on wheat and 13c on

SHIPPING VALUES. J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, give the follow-

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value an

..\$123,889

W. P. McLaren & Co., of this city.

GOODS RECEIVED

cases accordions; Schott, Hess & Co., 6 cases toys

cases musical instruments; Barnum Brothers, 11

cases toys and fancy goods; Lyon & Healy, 19 cases musical instruments; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods. Collections, \$9,304,41.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger, under a good inquiry, but not particularly active, and the offerings were rather light. There was a fair demand for shipment, and trading was largely in transfers from September into October. The shipments of products were targe, except in lard.

Social reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the packing since March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, as follows:

at Chicago Customs Aug. 31: G. Sakrzewski,

duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the

1878. The selling value here is about \$206, 400:

sehold goods (free).

paintings..... atch materials.

Totals.....

rates per 100 lbs on grain are 30c to New

steady at 14c and 15c for corn and wheat

rowing rates, 1, 2, and flat.
Silver bars, 114% for currency, and 114 for gold. Silver coin, %@1% per cent discount. Governments strong. Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet Stocks were irregular during the early dealngs, and in the afternoon became heavy and especially for the Granger shares, which Transactions aggregated 120,000 shares,

which 15,000 were Erie, 9,000 Lake Shore, 19, 000 Northwestern common. 22,000 preferred, 10. -000 St. Paul common, 24,000 preferred, and 4,000 Money market easy at 1462 per cent. Prime

Customs receipts, \$444,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$104,000. Clearings, \$10,000,000.

Sterling exchange, banker's pills, 48314; sight exchange on New York, 448. The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$2,473,400; specie, decrease, \$4,662, -

| | 500: legal-tenders, decrease, \$1.111,300; de- |
|-----|--|
| | posits, increase, \$75,600; circulation, increase, |
| - 1 | \$133, 100; reserve, decrease, \$2, 792, 700. |
| | |
| 1 | Coupons, '81. 108 New 4/4s. 1044 Coupons, '65. 10244 New 4 per cents. 1004 |
| | Coupons, '6510234 New 4 per cents100% |
| | Coupons, '67 105 4 10-40s, reg 1(434) |
| | Coupons, '68 |
| | New 58 |
| | STOCKS. |
| | W. U. Telegraph 92% C. C. C. & I 27% |
| | Quicksilver 12 New Jersey Central 33 |
| | W. U. Telegraph. 92% C. C. C. & I |
| | Mariposa 101 St. Paul, pfd 6518 |
| • | Marinosa, pfd 10134 Wabash 1434 |
| | Adams Express 105 Ft. Wayne 95 |
| | Wells, Faryo 904 Terre Haute 1 |
| | American Express 49% Terre Haute pfd 2 |
| | U. S. Express 48 Chicago & Alton 80 |
| | N. Y. Central 11% Chicago & Alton pfd. 100 |
| | Erie 1414 Ohio & Mississippi 714 |
| | Erie, pfd |
| | Michigan Central 68% Missouri Pacific 134 |
| | Panama |
| | Union Pacific 84M Hannibal & St. Joe 13M |
| | Lake Shore. 65 c. P. bonds. 105 c. Hillinois Central 81 y P. bonds. 105 d. C. & P. 79 U. P. Land Grant 108 |
| | .Illinois Central 81% U. P. bonds195% |
| | C. & P 79 U. P. Land Grant 108 |
| | Northwestern 344 U. P. Sinking Funds. 10324 |
| | Northwestern, prd 6434 |
| | STATE BONDE. |
| 4 | Tennessee 6s, old 35 Virginia 6s, new 21 |
| 1 | Tennessee, new 3314 Missouri 68 10216 |
| | Vicginia 6s, old 21 |

Kentuck Beicher 21 Kentuck 38 Mexican 39 Mex

LONDON. Aug. 31.—Consols, money, count, 94%.
American securities—414s, 10514; '67s, 107; 10-40s, 10814; new 5s, 10714; Reading, 1614; Erie, Pauls, Aug. 31.—Rentes, 112f 35c.

COMMERCIAL.

Following were the latest quotations for August

| | Receipts. | | Sargiaeats. | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | |
| Flour, bris | 5,857 | 4,553 | 2,960 | 3.895 | |
| Wheat, bu | 140, 144 | 55,603 | 201, 939 | 82, 161 | |
| Corn, bu | 391, 753 | 151,840 | 517, 100 | 263, 204 | |
| Oats, bu | 155, 343 | 6,53,930 | 59,793 | 174,957 | |
| Rye, bu | 14,876 | 12,680 | 16,000 | 16, 354 | |
| Barley, bu | 24, 212 | 21, 278 | 6, 205 | 14, 158 | |
| Grass seed, ibs | 334, 520 | 651, 233 | 146,089 | 343,76 | |
| F. seed, lbs | 1,114,090 | 935, 805 | 9,49,000 | 1, 105, 330 | |
| B.corn, lbs | 35,000 | | 13,000 | | |
| C. meats, lbs | 71,383 | 96,880 | 1,762,432 | 2, 254, 497 | |
| Beef, tos | | | 121 | | |
| Beef, bris | | | #50! | 5 | |
| Pork, bris | | | 941 | 3, 18 | |
| Lard, lbs | 22,500 | 60,580 | 97,000 | 162, 12 | |
| Tallow, lbs | 11,245 | 16.805 | **** *** ** | 45,600 | |
| Butter, lbs | 162, 175 | 144,833 | 167, 820 | 140,72 | |
| Live hogs, No. | 9,844 | 8,669 | 5, 135 | 4,31 | |
| Cattle, No | 1,426 | 3.848 | 3, 025 | 3,596 | |
| Sheep, No | 391 | 1,285 | 659 | | |
| Hides, lbs | 81,350 | 241, 185 | 139, 385 | 87,50 | |
| Highwines, b'ls | | | 30 | 5 | |
| Wool, Ibs | 159,950 | 38,530 | 46, 792 | 35, 26 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 2,001 | 50 | H | | |
| Coal, tons | | 7,240 | 1,792 | . 691 | |
| Hay, tons | 20 | 59 | 50 | | |
| Lumber, m ft. | 4.894 | 5,735 | 2,274 | 2,846 | |
| Shingles, m | 1,070 | 1.800 | 790 | 1,310 | |
| | 7.516 | 9,574 | 3,565 | 6,599 | |
| Salt, bris Ponitry, lbs | 870 | | | | |

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city

541 bu barley.

The following gram was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 43 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 152 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected (222 winter); 2 cars No. 1 spring, 139 cars No. 2 do, 99 cars No. 3 do, 38 cars rejected (278 spring); 181 cars and 10,900 bu high mixed corn, 493 cars and 52,400 bu No. 2 corn, 187 cars and 13,200 bu rejected. 1 cars or grade. 167 cars and 12, 200 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (842 corn); 54 cars No. 2 white onts, 83 cars and 15,300 bu No. 2 mixed, 38 cars and 12,500 bu rejected (175 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 41 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (54 rye); 11 cars No. 2 barley, 23 cars extra No. 3 do, 13 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed, 1 car no grade (50 barley). Total (1,622 cars), 753,000 bu. Inspected ont: 42,957 bu winter wheat, 64,546 bu spring, 312,381 bu corn, 62,758 bu oats, 436 bu

rye, 2, 275 bu barley. The following were the receipts and shipments of preadstuffs and live stock at this point during the

| | - |
|------------|------------|
| | Sent. 1. |
| 8. | 1877. |
| BO4 | 30, 526 |
| 433 | 540,916 |
| 159 1. | .33M, 542 |
| 263 | 397, 3994 |
| 593 | 70, 226 |
| 714 | 118, :wi6 |
| 886 | 411, 1814 |
| 258 | IN, NBU |
| | |
| 708 | 26, 152 |
| 59039 | 493,024 |
| | , 752, 952 |
| 20065 | 472, 359 |
| 16767 | 72,200 |
| 138 | 55,087 |
| NHH. | 19, 304 |
| | 12,632 |
| | m Nes |

was quite heavy Saturday. The movement of last week was a very large one, both from this city and from the seasonard, but the visible supply is rapidly increasing notwithstanding. This, with the intimation that the limits on French buyers' orders in British ports had been reduced, made our market quite weak, though all operators were not agreed in bearish views. The continued large supplies of corn also forced prices down in that market, and oats sympathized with it, while barley was stronger. Provisions were apparently more healthy under a better demand both for spet and futures, and freights were stronger.

Dry goods were in fairly active demand and were firm. Buyers are now present in goodly was quite heavy Saturday. The movement of last

Bran-Was in fair demand but easier, being in larger supply. Sales were 50 tons at \$0.00 per ton on track. \$9.25 free on board car, and \$9.50 for winter wheat do.

on track. \$9.25 free on board car, and \$9.50 for winter wheat do.

Spring Wall-Coarse was pominal at \$13.75 per ton on track.

Spring Wall-Coarse was pominal at \$13.75 per ton on track.

Spring Wall-Coarse was pominal at \$13.75 per ton on track.

Spring Wall-Coarse was pominal at \$13.75 per ton on track.

Spring Wall-Coarse was active and again rather weak, being depressed by the news that stocks at principal points are accumulating, notwithstanding a vigorous export movement. The market for Sentember depression of Friday. The public dispatences from Liverpool indicated steadiness, our privates were dull, with faiting the lower prices. New York was finner, but this sentent was offered to be priced by the salignment, but this would be nullified to us by as a silent advance facre would be nullified to us by as a silent advance facre would be nullified to us by as a silent advance facre would be nullified to us by the salignment, but this was offered, and also large quantities which were expected to be delivered Monday, making October wheat relatively frim. There was not much dean and by the person of the spring wheat. Seller septemoer opened at 50.5c, declined freegularly to 80.9c. and closed at \$0.5c, declined freegularly to 80.9c. and closed at \$0.5c, declined freegularly to 80.9c. Spot soling at \$0.5c. Seller the year was about \$2.50.9c. Coloning at \$0.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 spring ranged \$45.5c. Hand Whear-Sale was made of 400 bu No. 3 by sample at \$2.50. AT-Was again in good demand, and averaged \$40. Each Tangle of the special were firm. Buyers are now present in goodly numbers, and the arrivals are daily increasing. Orders by mail also are pouring in from all quar-ters, and jobbers express satisfaction at the way the fall season is opening. Groceries continue to

No. 2 and high-mixed closed at 37c, and rejected atashout 348cc. Spot sales were reported of 322, 800 but No. 2 at 1348cc. Spot sales were reported of 322, 800 but No. 2 at 1348cc. Spot sales at 3448cc. Spot sales at 3458cc. Spot sales at 345

118.000 but do at 18:82se free on hoard. Total.

118.000 but do at 18:82se free on hoard. Total.

118.000 but do at 18:82se free on hoard. Total.

118.000 but do at 18:82se free on hoard. Total.

118.000 but house when the second of the sec

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was reported in fair request and steady. The outside orders are rather more numerous and larger than herestofore, and the city broom-makers are taking considerable corn. The best grades are carece. Following are the quotations for small lots from store: Choice green hul, 55436c; green brush that will work itself, 454654; red-tipped, 4545c; red medium. 354645c.

BUTTER:-Hemains firm. The demand for all grades except medium keeps full pace with the supply, and the quoted prices are easily maintained. We repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 20324c; good to choice dairy, 154618c; medium, 10612c; inferior to common, 630c.

lor to connect dairy, 14618c; medium, 20512c; more to common, 639c.

BAGGING—There was an unchanged market for goods coming under this head. Orders for grain-bage continue to come forward freely, and the market at trong. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 235/cc; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 105/cc;

strong. We duote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%e; Lewiston, 21c. Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19%c; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 18614c; gunnles, single, 14@15c; double, 20@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.
CHEESE—Fine goods were held with considerable frunces, and part skims also are selling at very full figures, but low grades are weak and unsettled. Stocks are excessive, but holders anticipate better prices by and by, and are not disposed to overload at a sacrifice. We quote: Full cream, 64@74c; part skim, 54@64c; low grades, 3@4c.
COAL—Was quoted outer at former prices. We repeat our list as follows: hackawanna, large egg. Piedmont, 87.00; Blossburg, 56.00; Erle, 85.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 84.26@4.75; Minonk, 83.50; Wimington, 83.00; Gartsherrie, 84.75; Indiana block, 840.5.
EGGS—Were steady at 11@12c. The offerings were fair. The muggy weather is injuring stock, and sellers have to candle aimost every package they receive. PISH—Hemain quite and steady, at the following range of prices: No. 1 whitefaih, per 16.75; S. 3.56; S. 50; Railiwhitefaih, 81.75@1.00; trout, 82.96; 3.50; do. 18.75; Minonk, 83.50; do. 18.7

General Control of the Control of the Control of Contro goon, 5% Gre. Correr Mendaling, Java, 28@30c: O. G. Java, 25@ 27c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@194c; good to prime, 17% @18% c; common to fair, 15% @16% c; roasting, 14%

5c. VGARS—Patent cut loaf, 104@10%c; crushed, 104@ \$c: granulated, 95@10c; powdered, 104@10%c; A. udard, 04@9%c; do No. 2, 94@9%c; extra C, 8%@ C No. 1, 95@9%c4 C No. 2, 84@9%c; yellow, 7% S940: SIEUPS—California sugar-loaf drips. 40@43c; Califor-nia silver drips. 60@53c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@ 38c; extra do, 40%43c. New Orienan molasses, choice new, 48:650c; do prime, 40@48c; good, 35@38c; com-mon. 29@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black stray,

26 e23e.

Spiezs—Allspice, 186184c; cloves, 40645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper, 1556218c; nutmers, No. 1, 90695c; Calcuttaginger, 8699.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. The offerings of pressed are tight, and the demand small and chiefly from shippers. We quote: No. 1 timothy, 88,0088.50; No. 2 do, 87,5068.50; mixed do, 86,5547.00; upland prairie, 86,267.00; and No. 1, 80,00.

No. 2 do, 87,5068.00; mixed do, 86,5547.00; upland prairie, 86,267.00; and No. 1, 80,00.

Francisco and prairie, 86,267.00; and No. 1, 80,00.

Francisco and prairie, 86,267.00; and No. 1, 80,00.

Francisco and prairie, 86,267.00; and No. 1, 80,00.

Grade do, 86,677.00; and 1, 80,00.

Grade do, 86,977.00; and 1, 80,00.

Gra

sh and \$1,30 nm nare of september. Cover and the life of the life medium. 38643c; good do, 48620c; fine, 50455c; dinest, 50456c; choices, 50460c; finest, 50456c; choices, 50460c; finest, 50456c; choices, 50450c; finest, 50456c; choices, 60476c; dodd, 44643c; fine, 456449c; finest, 50455c; choice, 604676c; choices, 60473c; fine, 456449c; finest, 50455c; choice, 604676c; choices, 60473c; fine, 45645c; finest, 50455c; choice, 604676c; finest, 50455c; choices, 50465c; doices, 50465c; choices, 504

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand and firm at former prices, especially on winters, which were quoted strong. The laquiry was chiedy localr Sales were reported of 1.215 bris winters, chiefly at \$4,6256.5.00; 1,200 bris springs, chiefly at \$4,7565.25; and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total. 2,515 bris. Quotations for Chicaso grades are: \$2.5068.100 for fine, \$3,5064.00 for superfines, \$4,5065.50 for extras, \$5.00 66.00 for double extras, and \$6.0068.00 for patents and some fancy brands; winter extras, \$4.5065.50. Bye flour, \$2.8562.95.

Bran—Was in fair demand but easier, being in larger supply. Sales were 50 tons at \$9.00 per ton on LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Cottle.

5.521

6.581

4.287

3.847

1.426

1.300 Roys. Sheep.
7.533 1,076
11.494 498
13.077 1.084
11.990 1,328
9.844 391
8.000 850 ...22, 972 ...20, 148 ...17, 348 3, 159 3, 864 4, 907 5, 356 5, 135 2, 364 1, 201 3, 087 2, 718 3, 025

The receipts, though something more than 6,000 short of the number reported for the previous week, show an increase over the corresponding week of last year of about 20,000 head. In quality the arrivals were much the same as during the earlier weeks of the month, with perhaps a slight increase in thin grass-fed hogs. This class is not sought either by local or Eastern buyers, and must be sold, if at all, at a big discount. For light-weight grassers, \$3.0063.50 are the ruling prices. Saturday's markst was fairly active and 5c higher. Shippers and local cutters bought freely, and the supply was readily disposed of at \$4.15664.30 for common to prime light weights; at \$4.15664.30 for common to prime light weights; at \$4.15664.30 for common at particular and at \$4.5064.75 for good to extra heavy shipping grades.

SHEEP—The supply was the largest reported for a number of weeks, but under an improved demand prices were irrnly maintained—indeed averaged a trifle higher than for the week before. We quote poor to common at \$2.7568.25; medium to good at \$3.406.

ST. LOUIS.

3.75: and choice to extra at \$4.003.00, per 100 bs.

St. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—CATE.R—Nothing doing for lack of supply; good butchers in demand, and prices generally a little off; fair to good grass native steers.

\$3.2563.75; fair to choice cows and helfers. \$2.606

\$3.35; fair to choice through Texan steers, \$2.7563.20; recentes, 125; shipments, 1.500.

Hous—The demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.0064.25; flutences, \$4.2064.35; butchers' fancy, \$4.3064.65; receipts, 1.000; shipments, 1.000.

Cargo schr Clara, from Manistee, 258,000 ft piece-stuff at \$3.00; schr Selt, from Manistee, 150,000 ft plece-stuff at \$8.00.
Cargo schr Leua Johnson, from Cheboygan, 250,000 ft boards at \$10.624; 39.00 lath at \$1.23, mill-taily.
The yard dealers report a fair country demand for lumber. Some of the dealers complain of a scarcity of cars, and say they have numer

Stock ommon stock board.
D or common stock board.
Fencing, No. 1, 16 ft.
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft.
Fencing, No. 2.

gies, "A" standard to extra dry.... gles, standard green gles, No. 1 77% to Menominee, and about \$1,25 to Ludington. It is to Lumberum gives this from Minneapolis. There is but little of moment to note in regard to lumber market this week. The demand for shipter toontinues dull, and the present indications are thing but encouraging. The stocks of seasoned ber on hand are badily demoralized. Not over two directions the present indications are market thing but encouraging. The stocks of seasoned ber on hand are badily demoralized. Not over two directions the present the present the seasoned ber on hand are badily demoralized.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 44; No. 2, 98 2d; spring, No. 1, 98 46; No. 2, 98; white, No. 1, 108 6d; No. 2, 108 2d; club, No. 1, 109 6d; No. 2, 108 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 238 9d; No. 2, 238 6d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 408. Lard, 388.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—Evening.—Cotton—Irregular and first at 6t, 667 5d; sales 6 bales.
Tallow—Fine American, 378 6d.
Trade:

Trade:
Livenpool, Aug. 31.—Prime mess pork—Rastern.
S5s; Western. 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short
rbs. 32s; long clear, 33s; short clear, 34s 64; shoulders,
23s 6d. Hams, 54s. Lard, 33s. Prime mess beef, 67s.
India mess beef, 73s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese,
41s. Tallow, 37s 9d.
LONDON, Aug. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong: California club, 10s 74@:0s 104; do white, 10s 3d@:0s 70;
spring, 9s 4d@:9s 10d. Corn strong. Cargoes off coast
-Wheat firm. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat
firm. Corn firm.

CORN-MEAL-Steady. GRAIN—Wheat—Active and firm; receipts, 175,000 bu; raics, 1,025,000; ungraded red, 96c0\$1.13; No. 1 red, \$1.1364.1.136; ungraded mber, \$1.1061.14; No. 2 amber, \$1.10361.14; No. 2 amber, \$1.10361.16; No. 1 amber, and amber ground \$1.1561.159; ungraded white, \$1.0061.14; No. 2 white, \$1.1261.159; No. 1, \$1.193661.29. Hye active and firm. Bartey mait steady: 6-rowd State, \$1.08. Cora active and firm; receipts, 74,000 bu; sales, 440,000 bu; ungraded, 459c650c; steamer mixed, 489; 6490; No. 2, 4996650c; low mixed, 496c; Kansas, 50c. outs active and firm; receipts, 71,00 bu; sales, 100,000 bu; rejected, 259c; No. 3, 26c3293c; No. 3 white, 50c and 50c; mixed Western, 256300; white, 40c450c; unixed Western, 256300; white, 40c450c; unixed Western, 256300; white, 40c450c; mixed Western, 256300; white, 40c450c; mixed Western, 256300; white, 40c450c; 73.166750c. Molasses dull und unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat-Active and firm: receipts, 175.00

mand; Ingot lake; lue. 1700—Pure Scotch, \$21.006
23.30; American, \$15.00617.00.

NAILS—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Market easier; superfine. \$3.00; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.2565.25; high grades. \$5.1566.00.

PROVISIONS—FOR quiet and weak at 11%601136.

PROVISIONS—FOR quiet and weak; 11%601136.

PROVISIONS—FOR quiet and weak; held, shoulders, 689.76. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 689.76. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 689.76. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 689.76. Coar rib, 786; clear, 785; rise; hams, sugar-cured, quiet but firm at 12614c as in size.

Grain—Corn steady, with a fair demand; mixed, 50c; white, 52653c. Oats duil and nominal: choice St. Louis quoted at 32c. oid caiena. 37c.

Coan Maxl—Quiet but firm at \$2.5062.60.

HAY—Pull and nominal.

St. 10661 073c.

Grocentiss—Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinaryto prime, 14%61854c in gold. Suzar steady; jobbing good to common, 78c; good fair to fully fair, 74%6154c; prime, 85c; yellow claritacd, 356695c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice quiet at 36694c.

Bran—Steady at 80c.

MONETANY—Gold. 100%61009; sight exchange on New York & premium; sterling exchange, bankers bills, 88596c. Rice quiet; premium; sterling exchange, bankers bills, 88596c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Lard quiet and weak; 1066-106. Corn quiet but steady; yellow 526525c; mixed, 316515c. Oats quiet; white Western, 28631c; mixed Western, 27622bc. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; Lard quiet and weak; 1066-106. Corn quiet but steady; crosmery. 20622c; New Yestern Reserve, 14616c.

PROVISIONS—Guiet and weak. Lard quiet and weak; 1066-106. Corn quiet but steady; crosmery. 20622c; New Yestern Reserve, 14616c.

PROVISIONS—Grow harders. St. 25; city kettle, \$7.75.

BUTTER—Quiet but scady; Western choice, 7468c.
Provisions—Grow harders. St. 25; city kettle, \$7.75.

BUTTER—Quiet but scady; western choice, 7468c.
Provisions—Grow harders. St. 25; city kettle, \$7.75.

BUTTER—Quiet but scady; commerce and unchanged.
FLOUR—Grow harders. St. 25; city kettle, DU. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; cora, none; cats, none; rye, none; bariey, 1,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS,
INDIANAPOLIS,
Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

2.75@3.25

500. Surup—Steady, with good shipping and butchers' de-mand; fair to good muttons. \$2.70\(\tilde{a}\)3.10; prime to fancy, \$3.25\(\tilde{a}\)3.50; export grades, \$3.65\(\tilde{a}\)4.00; re-ceipts. 300; shipments, 600. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. Aug. 31.—Hous—Dull; common. \$3.00 63.90; light. \$4.0064.40; packing. \$4.1064.50; butchers', \$4.5064.65; receivts. 1,123; shipments, 425.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and steady Saturday. The offerings were light, and only a small fleet is expected this week. The advancing tendency of freights, has kept the vessels in port, and some of the manufacturers are getting near the end of their log supply. The prospect of lighter receipts, in the face of an improving trade at the yards, makes a steadler market. Piecestuff is quoted at \$7.7568.00, common inch at \$8.259.9.00, and the better grades at \$9.50a11.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.7562.10, Cargo schr Truman Moss, from Ford River, 290,000 ft dry piece-stuff, at \$9.00; 50,000 ft green piece-stuff at \$7.75. Cargo schr Clara, from Manistee, 258,000 ft piece-LUMBER.

cars, and say they have numerous orders on their bloks they cannot promptly attend to on this account. The market is steadier than last week—that is, not so many dealers are shading the published list:

First and second clear, 19 and 2 linch. \$32,00633,50
Third clear, 19 to 2 linch. 28,00630,00
Third clear, 19 to 2 linch. 28,00630,00
Third clear, fach. 20,00
First and clear dressed siding. 16,00616,50
First common dressed siding. 14,00616,50
Flooring, first common, dressed. 21,00622,00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 21,00622,00
Flooring, 11 linch and upwards. 31,00623,00
Box boards, A, 13 linches and upwards. 31,00623,00
Box boards, A, 13 linches and upwards. 32,00622,00
Box boards, B, 13 linches and upwards. 32,00622,00
Box boards, G, 10 to 12 linch. 20,00622,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 linch. 15,006417,00
J or common stock boards. 13,50614,00
J or common stock boards. 13,50614,00

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IVERPOOL, Aug. 31-11: 30 a. m.-Floum-No. 1,

No. 2, 21s.

RAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98 44; No. 2, 98 24;

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Steady; sales, 950 bales; at 12.3-16612 7-16c; futures steady; September, 11.08c; October, 11.08c; October, 11.08c; December, 11.03c; January, 11.04c; February, 11.09c.

fair to good refining, 7 3-16-2750. Molasses dull and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and heavy; crude, reflued, 10-50.
TALLOW—Firm.
RESIN—Steady.
LEATHER—Unchanged.
LEATHER—LEAT

at 6c. Lard. This Tyle. Hams, 10c.
MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER. Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.
GRAIN—Wheas firm; opened tyle lower and closed
stealy: No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.04: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.02: No. 2 do 44/sc. August, 64/sc. 85 esptember.
94/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 3 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; Cotober, 95/sc; No. 3 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; Cotober, 95/sc; No. 3 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; Cotober, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; Cotober, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; Cotober, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 4,
64/sc; October, 95/sc; No. 2 Milwaukee, Ste: No. 2 Milwau

PMENTS-Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.-FLOUE-Quiet and un-

BALTINORS, Aug. 31.-Plot2-Quies and duchanged.
GRIN-Wheat-Western active and firm: No. 2
Western winter red, spof. August September, and
October, \$1.00%. Corn-Western quiet and caster;
mixed, spot, August, and September, 51c; October,
52/4c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet.
HAY-Dull and unchanged. Rye quiet.
BUTTER-Quiet; choice Western, 15@1gc.
PETSOLEUN-Quiet.
COFFEE-Firm, quiet, and unchanged.
WHINSKY-Quiet.
RECKITES-Flour, 4, 100 bris; wheat, 142,000 bu;
corn, 19.0.0 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMEN-West, 127,000 bu.
FEEIGHTS-TO Liverpool per steam, unchanged.
BUTFALO.

Buffalo, Aug. 31.—Grain-Wheat neglected and nominal in absence of regular grades. Corn in good demand; sales salous bu No. 2 Toledon and has white at 34c. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 240 bu old sample Western at 45c.

Canal, Fretours—Strong and higher; wheat 7c: corn, 85c; oats, 3c.

BOSTON. Aug. 31.—FLOUB—Steady, in fair demand, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm and in fair demand; mixed and yellow, 544-6307c; steamer, 546-545c. Oats—Market dull; old, 346-40c; new, 30g-37c.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 6, 500 bris; wheat, 15, 000 bu; corn, 38, 000 bu.

OSWEGO. Aug. 31.—Graix—Wheat steady; amber winter, £1.08½; white State, \$1.0021.08; red, £1.04.2 Totado, 48c. Oats quiet; new mixed State, 27; white, 30c.

PEORIA. Aug. 31.—RIGHWINES—Steady; sales of 10 orls at \$1.06. Boston, Aug. 31.—Wool.—Fair business done in domestics the past week, but prices have settled down on a lower busis, and the market is still unsettled so far as prices of clothing wool are concerned; combing and delaine unchanged; transactions limited only by the amount offering, as most holders are sold up close. Fleece wool now low enough to attract the attention of buyers, but manufacturers are still quite indifferent, and do not take hold with any confidence; XX and Ohlo and Pennsylvania fleeces, 35c; average lots of Michigan, 32c; medium grades of fleeces are most inquired for. Quite an export movement has started up in foreign wool, shipment to England this week comprising 131,008 pounds of Cape purchased at about 19c gold in bond; Ohio No. 1, X, XX, and above, 35@39c; Michigan X and medium, 32@35c; Wisconsin medium, 34c; New Hampshire, 34c; combing and delaine, 37@43c; Texas, 17@28c; Missouri, 24c. WOOL.

PETROLEUM.

standard white, 110 test, 9c.
OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 31.—PRTROLEUM—Market opened weak with sales at 90%c, declined to 93%c, closing
weak at 96c bid; shipments, 58,000 bris, averaging
49,000; transactions, 290,000.
PITTSBUEG, Aug. 31.—PRTROLEUM—Crude weaker at
\$1.14% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined DRY GOODS.

NEW TORE, Aug 31.—Business moderate with package houses; jobbing trade fairly active. Cotton goods in light demand in first hands, but firm. Dwight L brown sheetings advanced. Prints in fair request. Bourette ginghams and cotton dress goods in good demand, but worsted dress goods less active. Fancy casactive and firm.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Western Inventor by the Washington Patent Office.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.-A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following pat-

ents issued to Western inventors: ILLINOIS.

M. B. Bailey, Chicago, paints.
J. P. Davis, Chicago, meat-tenderers,
H. C. Dewitt, Chicago, hand-washers.
Gillespie, Springer & Springer, Edwar
iill-coapling. Gillespie, Springer & Springer, Edwardsvilhill-conjung.

D. R. Harder. Chicago, rall-joints.
C. McGregory, Dixon, harvesters.
J. Midhurat, Galesburg, gates.
C. C. Burroughs, Decatur, corn-shellers.
B. S. Hyers, Pekin, pipe-wrenchers.
J. F. Jacques, Moline, wash-boards.
S. B. Shuitz, Princeton, washing-machines.
J. Barth, Jr., Evansville, insecticides.
F. & A. Barnard, Moline, grain-separators.
W. M. Carricker, Irving, corn-planters.
Chambers & Behring, Decatur, corn-planters.
Engelke, Feiner & Wesmantel, Belleville, hom lymills.

Gibbons & Ashmore, Bethany, feather-renovat rs.
E. Gray. Chicago, telephones.
C. Kaistner, Chicago, marsh-rake.
J. C. Schnider, Chicago, snap-hooks,
G. Moench, Rushville, snap-hooks,
F. P. Moser, Salina, clamps.
R. C. Morris, Olaey, car-journal coolers.

E. G. Durant, Racine, Blackford, Wright & McNary, Deladield, corn-planters, J. H. M. Bana, Sauk City, bottle-corking mabine.

J. A. Jeffers, Esdail, stump-puller.
W. Reinhard, Eau Claire, wheel-hab.
George Esterly, Whitewater, seeder and cultivator; reissue.
B. Lerdendorf & Co., Milwaukee, smoking tobacco (trade-mark).

B. Lerdendorf & Co., Milwankee, smoking to bacco (trade-mark).

J. L. Berty, Saginaw. car-couplings.
A. J. Davis, Hartford, scrubbing devices.
R. E. Gleason, Muskegon, saw-mill appliance.

MINNESOTA.

William G. Fink, Minnesota City, wagon-brakes.
M. W. Clay, Oronoca, adding machine.
A. R. Guilde, Minneapolis, middlings-purifier; telssue.

A. R. Guide, animospois, indulings puriner; reissue.

D. Austin, Murray, wagon and gates.
J. Julian, Dubuque, driils for boring blast-holes.
F. H. Shepherd, Davenport, street-lamps.
H. L. Munerien, Sioux City, horse-collars.
J. Roberts, Leon, boot-jack.
Clark & Lothrop, Dubuque, fence-post and fence.
J. H. Thompson, Grand Rapids, railway cross-ties.

ties.

INDIANA.

G. E. Clow, Seymour, scythe-fastening.
S. M. Cooper, Dublin, fire-engines.
S. S. Zahn, Huntington, churning-apparatus.
G. W. Carpenter, South Bend, vapor-bath a saratus. G. W. Carlotton, gates.
J. Hill, Franklin, gates.
H. Y. Hogan, Albion, gates.
NgbRASKA.
William T. Shaffer, Fremont, paper-cutting ma-

D. E. Paris, Omaha. cooking-stoves.

william T. Snamer, vermons, paper-tuting machine.

D. E. Paris, Omaha. cooking-stoves.

Improving the Mississippi—Capt. Cowdon's Plan the True One.

Buffalo Conner. Aug., 25.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce have adopted a sensible resolution relative to plans for the improvement of the Mississippi. After insteaming to Capt. Cowdon's explanation of his outlet scheme, which is the opposite of Eads' jetty system, the Chamber resolved, in substance, that the merits of the different plans should be tested by engineering skill before further money is expended in experiments. It may be stated by way of explanation that Capt. Cowdon proposes to add to the number of outlets,—the principal one being into Mississippi Sound, into Lake Borgne, a few miles below New Orleans, which will secure five or six feet of relief, and also divert the main body of water brought down by the Red River, and, in short, relieve the Lower Mississippi from so considerable a portion of the present volume that the current higher up will be increased in velocity. A swifter flow would prevent the deposit of sediment, and gradually deepen the channel all the way from Cairo to New Orleans. As it is, the river flow salong a ridge which is every year growing higher, and necessitates constant additions to the hight of the levees, which are, after all, insufficient to prevent disastrous floods. If Capt. Cowdon's theory is the true one, the improvement of the outlet system will finally remove the necessity of levees, and reclaim the lowlands pow under water at all seasons, or for so many months that their militration is out of the question.

The Inspired Idiot, W RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

10:30 a. m.

Angel." CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Rambles Among th

the Poet's Chil Sweet Auburn, L

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Cat-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicas is 10:23 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or, any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

urora Passenger. Jowner's Grove Accomidation receport & Dubuque Express.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:333 st. Louis, Springfield & Texas *9:00 a. m. *7:55 st. Louis, Springfield & Texas *9:00 a. m. *7:55 st. Louis, Springfield & Texas *19:00 a. m. *

THICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Jaion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticken Office, 63 South Ciark-st., opposite Sherman Hoam, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for & Pou and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winout. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Sees. 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hots. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHTO. Prains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer He Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT (& ST. LOUIS & Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side
Depart.
Clasinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville. Columbus & Kast
Day Express. Signt Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD
Depot, corner of Van Burea and Sherman-siz. Fleas
Office, 53 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. Tion a.m., 77:25 p. m.
Omaha Leaven "th & Atch Ex "10:33 a.m., 3:40 x.m.
Peru Accommodation. 5:00 x.m., 10:20 a.m.
Night Express. 110:00 p. m. 1 6:15 a.m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD Leave. | Arrive.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily
Saturday's Boat don't leave until
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily
For St. Joseph, etc., daily
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and
Friday
For Milwaukee, Eccanaba, Negannee, etc.,

Friday
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc..
Tucsilay.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc..
Wednesday
Docks foot of Michigan-av. Sundays excepted.
PHOPOSALS. Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Ironcon, Ohio, until 18 o'clock, neon, Friday, Sept. 6, 1878, for furnishing to said city one Hand Hose HALSEY C. BURR, City Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago,

lage of the Pi

GOLDSMI

"Poor Noll

Pilgrimage to th

a Fool, but Wrote

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village where health and pienty che swain.

Where smiling Spring its carlies And parting Summer's ingering Dear lovely bowers of innocence seats of my youth, when every How often have I lotter'd o'er the Where humble happiness endeal Among the earliest recollected the sweetest, are memoral to the sweetest, are memoral to the sweetest. and the sweetest, are mer

acquaintance with the writing senses, and the classic beauti of Wakefield" dawned upon has always existed in my brea enthusiasm for the tender-hea deep reverence for his genius deep reverence for his genius was as gentle as the dew which native heather; his mind was joyous as a summer day; and exuited in the good of all man And off I wish, amids the scene same spot to real habitess consigned where my worn soul, each wanted have the my worn soul, each wanted have the my worn soul, each wanted have been seen in the FAM and his writings are as widely enduring as the English to the the has been erected to his statue has been erected to his entrance of Trinity College, Du miring countrymen, and many collected and carefully pre museum near at hand. The de Time has nearly colliterated the home in Ballymahon, and onlystones mark the spot where

Pallas, County Longford, Pallas, County Longford, only exists in the immortal pic author of "The Deserted VII classic spot.

A pitgrimage to this locality was the most interesting to m yet made in Ireland. The visi pected as it was enjoyable, and gathered there will form the n of my brief sojourn in Ireland Goldsmith's birth and chi the interior and far removed haunts of men. A more pe quietly beautiful locality can where than this. It is a fit which no true poet can exist.
hills, these, winding lanes an
mores, once familiar with the Gare situated nearly in the group
Ireland. The nearest point by
rean whence the journey is
smoothest of Irish pisas, thro
of lanes, with sweet-scented h
apon either side and overhangin
I must confess that this deligh
noiles or more on this summer
the soft landscape, bathed in
wholesome air perfanied with

can be enjoyed on it than a new appearance cannot be vivacious vehicle, and invari

AMERICANS WHO VISIT expect to make the tour in a weters can only see such places a by rail, and they know as little and the country when they leave came. Ireland is not a land to glance and dismissed with a tempt. It is a noble country hadrow and with tempt.

upon spots which have wirne battle and have trembled to of armies, but as for myself exploits of the mightiest hero ablade or council a spear co thrilling sense of bleasure with a leaf from.

The hawthorn-bush, with seats Fortishing age and whispering. The morning had been dan as myself and a young Irish ge often visited the spot, and undertaken to point out such the substitution of light upon the particular of light upon the light upon the particular of light upon the particular of light upon the particular of the lines:

Sweet Auburn parent of the Thy plages (orden eee he

Forth of the lines:

Sweet Anbura: parent of the Sweet Anbura: And how the sounds of not No cheerful marmus ductor. The Ruiss of the peasant class, what the stin shining through the stin shining the shini

BOAD TIME TABLE

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

d runs Pullman or any other form of of Chicago. ner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. ner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

BLINGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD

lesburg Express. * 7:25 a.m. * 7:30 p.m. ator Express. * 7:35 a.m. * 7:30 p.m. eceport Express. * 10:00 a.m. * 3:20 a.m. aux City Express * 10:00 a.m. * 3:20 a.m. atop m. ato

CTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO HITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and 1-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 3:33 a, m. ngrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 p. m. ingrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 p. m. ingrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 p. m. ingrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:00 a. m. ingrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:00 a. m. ingrield & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:00 a. m. ingrield & 7:00 a. m. ingrield &

mesota, Green masha turough *10:10a. m. *4:00 . m.

dison, and I owa owoc Saturdays) * 5:00p. m. *10:45s. m. at Mail (daily). 9:00p. m. 4:00p. m.

nnesota, Green coint, and Ash-Night Express. † 9:00p. m. ‡ 7:00a. m

un via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paulis are good either via Madison and Prairie in Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons.

| Reserved | Reserved

HIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
I Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
se, 67 Clark-st., southeast-corner of Ran
Id Pacing House, and at Palmer House.

n and Atr Line). 7:00 a. m. 96:55 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 10:30 a. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 a. m.

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotsl.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
from Exposition Building, foot of Monbet Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
ic, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

HORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

O. CINCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS B. B. Inatl Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side

Depart. Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE.
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty, second st.

OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD of Van Burea and Sherman 44. Ticket e, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

7:50 a.m. 7:25 p. m. nw'th & Atch Ex 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p. m. aodation. 5:00 p. m. 10:20 a.m. 10:00 p. m. 6:15 a.m.

the Omaha Express are served in dining

EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD "Danville Route."
77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.

Fiorida Express § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a. m.

e, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. m. e, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.

ceived at the office of the City City of Ironson, Ohio, until 13 m, Friday, Sept. 6, 1878, for fursaid city one Hand Hose Beel, a volunteer fire compagy. Village Hook and Ladder Truck, ste outfit for same. of the City Council, ALSEY C. BURR, City Clerk.

Michigan-av. Sundays excepts
PROPOSALS.

aled Proposals

IISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES,

hington St., Chicago, Ill.

THINGSON STAP CHICAGOS
TO Dr. James for the past 20 years has slood of
obselon in the treatment of all special and
has require immediate attention. A book for
during who should marry? Way not? Only
meigan, Calfor write; Dr. James has in section
foliant never meets another. Lades mention
attention, bemm and bearing
attention, bemm and bearing
the structure, bemm and bearing
the structure.

BOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Leave. | Arrive.

Depart. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. 7:05p. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

NOIS CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondice. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

Leave. | Arrive.

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:45p. m.

Leave. Arrive.

, Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.

Leave. | Arrive.

Rambles Among the Scenes of the Poet's Childhood.

"Sweet Auburn, Loveliest Village of the Plain."

GOLDSMITH.

"Poor Noll."

The Inspired Idiot, Who Talked Like

a Fool, but Wrote Like an

Angel."

ATHLONE, Ireland, Aug. 14, 1878.
et Amburn! loveliest village of the plain,
re health and pienty cheered the laboring where smilling Spring its earliest visit paid, and parting Summer's impering bloom's delay'd: Dear lowly howers of innocence and ease, seats of my youth, when every sport could please, like of the have I lotter'd o'er thy green where hamble happiness endeared each scene:

Amoug the earliest recollections of my life, the westest are monarcies of

and the sweetest, are memories of my first acqueintance with the writings of Oliver Gold-mith, the noblest of Irish poets. Almost from the time I began to read, the rhythmical melody of "The Deserted Village" enchanted my coses, and the classic beauties of the "Vica of Wakefield" dawned upon my childish imation. From that time to the present there as always existed in my breast an unbounded deep reverence for his genius. His sympathy native heather; his mind was as bright and loyous as a summer day; and his loying heart

joydes as a summer day; and his loving heart exulted in the good of all mankind.

And off I wish, amidst the scenes, to find some spot to real hapiness consigned, where my worn soul, each wandering hope at rest, May gather bils to see my fellows blest.

RELIAND REJOICES IN THE FAME OF GOLDSMITH, and his writings are as widely known and as anduring as the English tongue. A noble nature has been erected to his memory at the entrance of Trinity College, Dublin, by his admiring countrymen, and many relies have been collected and carefully preserved in the naseum near at hand. The destroying hand of Time has nearly obliterated the traces of his home in Ballymahon, and only a few crumbling stones mark the spot where he was born in Pallas, County Longford, "Sweet Auburn" only exists in the immortal picture made by the author of "The Deserted Village," for rude

classic spot.

A pigrimage to this locality a few days since rathe most interesting to me of any I have ret made in Ireland. The visit was as unexected as it was enjoyable, and the treasures I al my brief sojourn in Ireland. The scene of Goldemith's birth and childhood is in the finerior and far removed from the busy iaunts of men. A more peaceful and a more quely beautiful locality cannot be found anyrices than this. It is a fit place for the nature of a poet and a lover of Nature. Here the deep and tender nature of Goldsmith recred its first impressions from Nature, and here he imbibed that ardent love for pastoral fit which never forsook him, and without with no true poet can exist. These plains and hils, these winding lanes and ancient sycamores, once familiar with the Goldsmith family, are stuated nearly in the geographical centre of rehal. The nearest point by rail is Athlone, from whence the journey is made over the smothest of Irish pixes, through the shadiest of inne, with sweet-sechted hawthorn hedges apon either side and overhanging sycamores, to ners than this. It is a fit place for the na "SWEET AUBURN. Inust confess that this delightful drive of ten

I must confess that this delightful drive of tenmiss or more on this summer's morning, with
the oft landscape; bathed in sunnight, with the
solesome air perfamed with the seem of the
paarose and the freshly-mown meadows, with
the peaceful kine grazing upon the hills, with
the falling outline of distant mountains visible
on other hand, and the rivid freshness of Nahels robe of green, was so exhibitating and tre's robe of green, was so exhitarating and cheshing as to largely dissipate my native replaces against that homely conveying the Irish jaunting car. On fair trait turns out to be a very convenient relief and a pleasant mode of conveyance. A little reperhence teaches one that it is not necessary to disting descorately to its sides to keep saver permere teaches one that it is not necessary to cling desperately to its sides to keep from falling off, and more freedom of motion capte enloyed on it than on any other. Its agt appearance cannot be denied, but it is a vincious vehicle, and invariately communicates its food spirits to its passengers. The most dismal invochondries will some find hierarchy. dead spirite to its passengers. The most dead hypochondriac will soon find himself emerging from his gloom on mounting one of these cars, and an ordinarily cheerful person is sure to be taken with a lit of tumultuous hisrily. Even a parson becomes jocular and an undertaker smiles under the exhibitating influenced its motion. Hereafter I shall slways recommend the jaunting-car in the place of patent polis.

Generally,

AMERICANS WHO VISIT IRELAND
efpect to make the tour in a week. Such travelers can only see such places as may be reached by rail, and they know as lattle of the people and the country when they leave as when they came. Ireland is not a land to be taken in at a glance and dismissed with a breath of contempt. It is a noble sountry, with a glorious listers and with tender memories. It has been the butchiace of poets, orators, heroes, and markers, and at one period it was the cradle of cribation. It is a land of love and song, passion and tenderness, sadness, mystery, romance, and legends. There is scarcely a rood of ground that has not been rendered crassical by the pen test as not been rendered classical by the pen of history, and its very chils hanging over the sea may relate wonderful tales of what they have seen. It is a land of which frishnen may well be aroud, and which fourists will do well loyish.

ovait.

Owing to the fact that this localite is so far in the interior and so much removed from the number of the interior and so much removed from the tout to other places of interest, but few tourist find their way latther. Now and then a scholar, or some one who has had his heart wanned by the gentle sweetness of this rural bard and his esthetic nature charanced by classic elegance of his unapproachable verse, comes this way to look upon these
"DEAR LOYELY BOWERS OF INNOCENCE AND EASE."

middrop a pensive tear to the memory of Oliver feidamith. Such as make the visit are well repaid. These humble scenes are so mingled with Goldsmith's lines that everywhere one team some object may be seen to arouse the keenest interest, which overwhelm the soil with swelling thoughts that rise to the eves in misty emotions. Some may love to the eyes in misty emotions. Some may love best to visit the crumbing rains of the seat of hower of the ancient Irish Kings, or to look upon spoes which have witnessed the shock of lattle and have trembled to the martial tread of armies, but as for myself the scene of the emploits of the mighthest hero that ever wie ded ablade or couened a spear could not equal the familing sense of pleasure with which I plucked a leaf from

Pilgrimage to the Shrine of

side walls are crumbled nearly to a level with the ground, and the roof is gone.

Obscure it sinks, nor shall it more impart An hoar's importance to the poor man's heart. Thither no more the peasant shall repair. To sweet oblivion of his daily care;

No more the farmer's neans, the barber's tale, No more the woodman's bailad shall prevail.

One may stand on the top of the Pyramids of Cheops, his soul filled with the grandeur of the past, or may walk amid the ancient ruins of Thebes and Carthage, his mind overwhelmed with a flood of recollections of their faded glory, or may wander amid the voiceless ruins of an-

The best and Carthage, his mind overwhelmed with a flood of recollections of their faded glory, or may wander amid the voiceless ruins of ancient Ninersh, and stand face to face with the people of buried centuries, or may visit Jerusalem, the sacred city of the East, and stand upon the site of the Temple of Solomon, or tread she sacred hills pressed by the wandering feet of Curist, but I do not believe that any of these will till the human breast with SCH A FLOOD OF FEELING as the sight of this humble ruin, rendered glorious by the tenderness and pathos of this poor Irish vagabond-poet's genius. I took a stone from its erumbling walls and bassed along.

Not a vestige of the village school-house is now to be seen, and without a guide one cannot even find the spot where it stood. Time has swept away "the noisy mansion," and the fame of the village master has departed with the rest. The truant dock, who

The day's disaster in his moraing face, its sleeping under the sod in the yard of "an decent church that the rest that the story of the story of the story of the property of the story of the property of the story of the story of the story of the property of the story of th

lie sleeping under the sod in the yard of "an decent church that topped the neighboring hill," the ragged gables of which yet stand to mark the place. In this church Goldsmith's father used to preach, and, if we may believe the loving words of his partial, but no doubt truthful, blographer.

ruthful, blographer,
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff remain d to pray.
Others say of bim that he was a loving, good
man, with no knack of getting on is the world, which characteristics Oliver seems to have in-nerted without diminution or modification.

feel without diminution or modification.

A LITLE SHEET OF WATER,
fed by a sedgy brook, smiling in the sunlight
through the willows, attracted my attention,
but "the noisy greese that gobbled o'er the
pool" were not there to complete the picture
made by the poet. The sweet voice of the
Irish thrush I heard in the place of "the inpwing's unvaried cries," and the solemn flight of
the clerical rook I saw instead of the solitary bittern guarding his nest amidst these described. tern guarding his nest amidst these deserted

I next turned my attention to the home of I next turned my attention to the home of the Goldsmith family, the ruined walls of which I observed rising above the low trees and shrubs some distance from the pike. This was once the personage-house, made familiar by many allusions in "The Vicar of Wakefield." The grassy lawn in front of the ruin, the stately sycamores that line the wide walk leading to the door, the hawthorne hedges on either side of the path, and the beauty of the surrounding country, all combine to make this a deligatiful country, all combine to make this a delightful

Social Spot.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled, And still where many a garden flower grows wild. There, where a few tom shrubs the place disclose, The village preacher's monest mansion rose.

Here Cliver lived for a number of years with his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, in a home of "innocence and ease." The house is of stone, two stories high, in the form of a panallelogram, with a central archway towards the street which formed the main entrance to the mansion. It is situated some 200 yards from the road, and a wide, green lawn is spread out in front of it. Four shrubs still flourish along the neglected walk, and some GRAND OLD ELMS AND SYCAMORES, which must have been the friends of the youthful past, still lift their mighty tops to heaven and cast their umbrageous shade upon the grass. The old garden has quite disappeared and the place it occupied has been turned into a field for tubers. The premiser though themise.

The oid garden has quite disappeared and the place it occupied has been turned into a field for tubers. The premises, though showing neglect and decay, still give evidence of the ancent quiet beauty which once charmed the poet's eye and inspired his heart. I walked up the path leading to the door with feelings of pensive pleasure. I passed under the old arch, still looking wide and hospitable, through which Oliver must have entered many times. I stood within the inclosure and gazed upon those silent walls which have echoed the voices of love and affection of this simple and guileless family. I thought of the peace and gentleness which once dwelt there, and of the saintly head of the family, "more bent to raise the wretched than to rise." I tried to picture to my mind the family gathered there in the dim evenings when the shadows were over the silent world, and thought of the broken soldier, kindly bade to stay.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay.
Sat by his fire and talked the night away;
Wept e-r his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch and shew'd how fields were

the humble cot of a poor peasant, who, with his wife and children, are the only occupants of the premises. The occasional visits of strangers have taught them to know that the home of Goldsmith is a shrine to which pilgrimages are sometimes made by curious people from the great world, but they seem to have no idea of the far-reaching fame of the former dwellers in this sylvan spot, or the real cause for their apparent interest in the play. They see the bright sunrise from day to day, their few wants are supplied from the soil they fill, their calm lives of ignorance and toil flow on with a singgish carrent, and the great throbbing world beyond the horizon of their humble home is as unconscious to them as the mansions in the skies.

scious to them as the mansions in the skies.

I TOOK A FEW RELICS
from the place, plucked some leaves from the hawthorne hedge, and left the home of Goldsmith, with the sun shining through the roofless, ivy-covered, crumbling wails of the old, old mansion, bathing it in a halo of glory. The blue-tinted sky hang lovingly over the spot and peaceful Nature smiled upon the quiet scene. This place is situated in County West Meath, not many miles from Palias, County Lang.ord, where the poetwas born on Nov. 10, 1228.

At Balivmahon, some five miles from Auburn, stands the dwelling in which the widow Goldsmith, the mother of Oliver, resided for many years after the death of her husband. Here smith, the mother of Oliver, resided for many years after the death of her busband. Here Oliver spent a number of the years of his early manhood, and this is the point from which he set out to seek as fortunes in the great world of which he knew so little, and in which he was destined to become so famous. The premises are now occupied by Mr. Egan, who kindly showed me through the rooms, and who gave me memorials of Goldsmith.

In his early days Oliver's utter simplicity of character, and unsuspecting, confiding nature

character, and unsuspecting, confiding nature seems to have exposed min to the ridicule of his companions and fellow-students. At Athlone and Edgeworthstown, to which places he was successively sent to school to prepare himself for the University, he was more distance.

himself for the University, he was more distinguished as

The BUTT OF HIS PELLOWS
than for his proficency in learning. He entered
Trinity Cohege, Dublin, at the age of 16, in the
capacity of a "sizer," and for menial services in
this position he received education and board.
He managed, with his characteristic tendency to
get into trouble, to be expelled from the college, but through the influence of Henry, his
brothar, he was reinstated, and remained there
for two years, lie was a poor student, but occasionally gave indication of the possession of
superior talent. Edmund Burke was also a
student in the college at this time, but there
was no acquaintanceship between them then.

casionally gave indication of the possession of superior talent. Edmund Burke was also a student in the college at this time, but there was no acquaintanceship between them them. Goldsmith took his B. A. degree in 1749, the lowest in his class. He resolved to enter the Church, but was rejected on account of his deficient scholarship, his theology, and morals. He resolved to try the law, and actually set out for London to enter himself at the Temple, but he was plundered by some sharper at Dublin. He finally went to Edmburg to study medicine, and, after various adventures, finally obtained a degree in medicine at Padua, Italy. After that, without money and without friends, he led TH2 vagabond Life of a TRAMP, traveling through Italy, Switzeriand, France, Belgium, and Holland. To his experience in these wanderings the world is indebted for that noble poem, "The Traveler," dedicated to his brother itenry, whom he dearly loved. In his "Philosophic Vagabond," he states how he managed to subsist during his wanderings through France and Italy. He carried his flute with him, on which instrument he seems to have been a somewhat proficient performer. He says: "Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall. I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured for me not only lodgings but subsistance for the next day," Through the towns and villages which he passed he gave his performances in the open fir to the rustic dwellers under these warm skies, and always met with a sympathetic response. He alludes to these wanderings m "The Traveler" in the following lines:
How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe beside the marmuring Loir! And habiy, though my harsh touch, faltering still, But mocked all skill and moved the dancers skill, Yet would the village praise my wonorous power, And dance forgetful of the noontide hours. Anike all ages; dames of ancient days!
Have led their children through the mirritual maze; Ano the gay grandsire skilled in gestic lore, Has frisked beneata the burden of thr

the kindliness of his nature, and the grace, ele

the kindliness of his nature, and the grace, elegance, and beauty of his pastoral compositions. He became the friend of great men and an honor to his country through these simple gifts alone. He was the bosom friend of Samuel Johnson, who loved him much, and who grieved more than any one else when he was dead.

After his return to London Goldsmith tried various modes of employment without success. He obtained an ushership in a school, a situation which he says himself he detested. Here he says he "was up early and late, was browbeat by the master, hated for his urly face by the mistress, worried by the boys, and was generally the laughnye-stock of the school." He soon left this employment and tried the practice of medicine as an assistant in an establishment on Fish Street Hill, and afterwards on his own account at Southwark.

His EVIL GENIUS POLLOWED HIM and he could not succeed. He finally began correcting proof-sheets for the printer, and, at this employment, with some other literary work, he managed to eke out a meagre existence for six years. He began to contribute articles to the periodicals, and wrote incessantly for various magazines. He began to be known in the literary world and valued as a contribute by publishers. In 1760 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, and from that time forward his literary success was assured and permanent.

Goldsmith became a member of the "Literary Club," limited at first to nine members, among which were Burke, Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other men of note. He never shoue in conversation, and often exposed himself to the ridicule of the whole club. He was thought by some of the members to be an anonymous writer, unworthy of admission into such

self to the ridicule of the whole club. He was thought by some of the members to be an anonymous writer, unworthy of admission into such high society, but eventually one of the proudest honors the Club enjoyed was owing to the fact that it numbered Goldanith among its members. In Boswell's Life of Johnson we learn that Reynolds applied the colthet to Goldsmith of "the inspired idiot," who wrote like an angel and taiked like a tool.

noids applied the enithet to Goldsmith of "the inspired idnot," who wrote like an angel and taiked like a tool.

After the publication of "The Traveler," under his own name, he published

"THE VICAR OF WAREFIELD,"
and then turned his attention to the production of comic plays, in which field he was quite as successful as in any other. Although he gained considerable sums of money by his literary works, his natural improvidence and generosity always kept him in debt, and sometimes almost drove him to distraction.

In 172 Goldsmith began to exhibit symptoms of failing health, and in consequence of these symptoms he was compelled to retreat to the country. In 1774 he was attacked by a nervous fever from which he never recovered, and he died in convulsions on the morning of April 4, of that year, and was buried in the Temple burying-ground, mourned by many illustrious friends.

Such is the briefest possible outline of the life of this man of humble origin who earned for himself a monument of undying fame by the strength of his genius. He loved the country of his birth and he loved his fellowmen.

HIS WRITINGS

men.

HIS WRITINGS

were free from the bitterness and sarcasms of his no less illustrious countryman, Swift, and the simplicity of his character was his strength. His memory will be revered and his elegant verses be read when the classic writers of Rome and Athens are forgot.

An attempt has been made to erect a statue to his memory in the little Village of Ballymahon, so long his home, and the goal of many of his pilgrimages when disaster in the world sent him back to this sheltering retreat; but as yet nothing but a miniature bronze image, placed in the public reading-room of the town, exists. The spot on which he was born may still be pointed out, but scarcely no traces are left of the crumbled walls of the humble cot. But Goldsmith needs no monument to perpetuate his memory. His fame will ever endure as green as the verdure of his native vallers as warm as the studieth that bathes these leys, as warm as the sunlight that bathes thes emerald hills, and as soft as the zephyrs that float over Auburn's smiling plains. F. E. N.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.-The intelligence that an International Woman's-Rights Congress has opened its session in Paris, with America conspicuously represented, strikes one with peculiar unpleasantness, coming so closely upon the appearance of Mrs. Jenks before the Potter Committee at Washington. The revelation which was then made of one woman's cather in politics is not calculated to increase the popular desire to accord her sex the privilege of mingling freely in public affairs.

The chief argument urged in favor of woman's suffrage-which stands first, I believe, in the catalogue of Woman's Rights-is, that the influence of the sex in politics will be purifying.

be as ready to resort to trickery, and, in the current phrascology, to pull wires and "work the machine," as men have ever been. And, as is always the case, these would be the leaders, gaining and keeping the upper hand. Every one with any worldly experience has known examples of this class of women, from the fair lobbyist in the hails of Congress to the conductor of a church, sewings, seeding, and has

lobbyist in the hails of Congress to the conductor of a church swing-society, and has divined what would be their manner of operating were their field for exercise indefinitely extended by the gift of the franchise.

Women and men are very much alike, take them all in all. They are both thoroughly human, and, if a somewhat coarser fibre marks the one, the rugged strength developed with it is a sufficient offset against the feedler and finer texture of the other. Sons and daughters are exture of the other. Sons and daughters are all born of women, and are equally likely to in-perit the distinctive traits of the mother. In the process of the ages the essential characters the process of the ages the essential characters of their moral nature have been so modified by this influence that, however great may have been the difference distinguishing them in the beginning, there is radically little at present. The gentler virtues are implanted in the heart of the boy as often as in that of the girl, and it is his sterner education which hinders their development, or, at any rate, their expression, until it seems in many cases as though they had never existed.

If our girls were trained from the cradle in exactly the same school as our boys, indoors

If our girls were trained from the cradle in exactly the same school as our boys, indoors and out, it is more than doubtful if refinement, delicacy, and tenderness would prove to be qualities peculiar to their sex, as they are now regarded. It is proveroial that the women of our aboriginal races are more cruel and relentless in their hatred and revenge than are the opposite sex. Among our vicious classes, where men and women are alike exposed to degrading influences, the latter do not exhibit any superiority of burity or principle. On the contrary, it is a trite saying that a bad woman is worse than a bad man. She is not really worse, but appears to be so from her startling contrast with our ideal of womanhood.

Throughout the grades of society, when the two sexes come under similar training and similar

sired for women, but how sweet it is to have them preserve something of the freshness and artiessness which constitute the great charm of chiidhood. And how soon these are worn away by the constant and indiscriminate association with humanity which is enforced by pursuits calling one into the thick of business and of politics. It is not strange that men, coming back from the turmoil where all things, good and hateful, are present together, find joy and rest beyond price in the consciousness that their wives and children are secure from its contamination, and the place they call home is kept bure from its descrating atmosphere. It is like a return to the ingenuous years of their early youth, and renews for them continually the most sanctifying memories of their lifetime.

But women have it in their power to purify polities by surer and happier methods than re-

But women have it in their power to purify politics by surer and happier methods than resorting to the ballot. They are the rulers of the civilized world, and have been for centucles. If its work in private and public is not conducted as it should be, the blame lies chiefly with themselves, and they are able to inaugurate a reform at any time without appealing to those who have the laws in their hands, or asking to share their political privileges. Is not the power of the mothers incalculably greater than that of the law-makers? Every politician, every statesman, has been under the subjection of a mother, or of some woman taking her place, of the law-makers! Every Donacian, every statesman, has been under the subjection of a mother, or of some woman taking her place, during the most impressible period of his existence, and the influences which she brought to bear upon his character determined its bias for good or for evil. He is consequently in a decisive degree what she impelled him to be.

His natural endowments were a heritage from a long line of ancestors, yet in the shading and stamping of these the mother had much to do, even in the months preceding his birth. Her transcendent power to mold the character of her unborn child made it possible for her to moderate or neutralize the evil influences descending from former generations, and, by elevating the plane of her own life, to render him physically and mentally superior to his antecedents on either side. Her responsibility begins in the pre-natal life of her offspring, continuing on through their childhood, and though she prove ignorant or careless of the trust, she never can rid herself of her accountability. It endures forever.

It is the first inquire concerning a man of

she prove ignorant or careless of the trust, she never can rid herself of her accountability. It endures forever.

It is the first inquis concerning a man of genius, or of distinguished goodness, Who was his mother? The notion generally prevails that he owes his most prominent traits to her who gave him birth and trained him through his infancy. If the maternal influences are most potent in these cases, they must be in all others, and when a man makes a conspleuous failure in the performance of life's duties, when he becomes a criminal, a drunkard, a wrong-doer of any sort, the question should be as earnestly, and warningly pressed home, Who was his mother? Surely the sex intrusted with the sacred charge of bearing and rearing the young, are to be held responsible for the integrity of the entire race.

One of the most eminent women in our country to-day, became, a number of years ago, the mother of an imbecile child. As the months passed on, it exhibited an almost total incapacity for helping itself, presenting a discouraging case of impotence. Then this mother, a woman of great intellectual strength and moral resolution, and keenly alive to her duties and accountabilities, shut herself away from the allurements of society, of friends, of a beloved vocation bringing honors and wealth, and gave herself totally to the task of regenerating the soul of her little one. The profess has been detailed to me by which she toiled patiently, ceaselessly, to elicit rays of intelligence from its darkened mind, and to teach it to execute the simplest voluntary motions. To bring it to the point of walking, she began with lessons in creeping, herself getting down on all-fours and placing the child beneath her in the proper position, guiding its hands and its feet with hers as both moved slowly along the floor. Over and over and over the performance was repeated, until the child had learned what the motions meant, and to make them unaided. By such tiresome methods the mother worked, as the days, and weeks, and months went by, un

hood to become capable of fulfilling a useful iffe.

It was a wonderful instance of motherly devotion, an example to be held up before every woman who has children given to her care. Were they all as faithful to the duty of educating the souls in their charge as this one was in developing a soul where there seemed to be none, we should have a regenerated world in the course of a generation. There would be no need left of women asking for the suffrage, for men would so truly maintain the cruse of justice and righteousness that the highest interests of both would have a perfect representation.

Legislation will merely check, it cannot ex-

influence of the sex in politics will be purifying. The advocates of this theory have been put to the blush by the recent glaring disclosure of the ways in which some of them may be led to improve their political prerogatives. Not all women, by any means,—not the majority of them, indeed,—would exhibit the capacity for machination and the unscrupulousness in using it which Mrs. Jenks has done, but there are too many who would without any doubt.

Women are as ambitious as men, and quite as fond of occupying prominent positions. The shrewd and scheming among them, granted the ballot and the full privileges of citizenship, which include the power of holding office, would be as ready to resort to trickery, and, in the current phrascology, to pull wires and "work the machine," as men have ever been. And, as its always the case, these would be the leaders,

HEAT IN THE MINES

The Sick and Delirious, and the Rough Treat-

ment They Get. Virginia (New.) Enterprise.

Those who have not recently explored the lower levels of the leading mines of the Comstock can have but a very faint conception of the heat prevailing therein at the present time. The heat is terrible even in the winter; it is like the breath of a furpace, and in most places where men are obliged to work it is deficient in oxygen, that life-supporting ingredient having been burnt out by the many candles used, and in various ways absorbed and exhausted. It can be felt piercing through the little clothing worn, drying the saliva in the mouth, and aimost shriveling the eyeballs. A temperature of 120 to 130 degrees is so much above blood heat that the process of cooking begins in the human frame. But for the floods of perspiration covering the body the flesh would really be cooled to a certain extent. A famous English philosopher has given an account of his going into an oven hot enough to cook a beefsteak, and remaining there till one lying near him was actually cooked. Had it been the dead instead of the living body of the philosopher that acof the living body of the philosopher that accompanied the beefsteak it would undoubtedly
have been "done to a turn." All that saved
the experimenter, as he himself says, was the
fact that he was constantly in a state of profuse
perspiration. A temperature above the natural
heat of the body undoubtedly attacks it and
causes the flesh to undergo the first stages of
cooking. This happens to a uniner the moment
perspiration ceases to flow from the pores of his
skin. The stomach is first affected, then the
brain. It is probably through disorder of and
sickness at the stomach that perspiration is

The morning has been content around a sure of most many the shall spine of the mission of the same of the mission of the same of the mission of the same of the mission of

as securety along the plank as though he had been placed there with the greatest care. It was quite as wonderful, too, that he remained just as he fell sufficiently long to allow his fellow-workmen to reach him and withdraw him from his perilous position. Not once in ten thousand times would a man's life be saved when fainting in such a position. The shaft mentioned is so fearfully hot that beside it purgatory would be reckoned a cooling-off station. Although the men who work there are a species of human salamander,—like the philosopher who got into the oven along with the beefsteak,—still they cannot work but about ten minutes at a time. They then fall back and let others come to the front. In this way of working it is asserted that there are places in the bonanza mines where it is how costing \$16 per day to do the work of one man. The men could do nothing at all but for the liberal supply of ice and ice-water allowed them. They swallow ice-water by the gallon, and frequently pour the same over each other. In these hot places they use about ninety-five pounds of ice per day to the man. Without ice none of our leading mines could be worked. Men cannot live in the lower levels without an ample supply of ice-water, and even with it they are, as we have seen, alevels without an ample supply of and even with it they are, as we have see most cooked ailve and frequently red delirous—would die indeed were the promptly taken in hand and "doctored."

MARINE NEWS.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE. The following shows the shipments of grain from als port, by lake, for the week ending with Satur-ay last:

This port, by lake, for the week ending with Saturday last:

| OORN. | Vessel. | No. bushels. | Prop Wissakickon. | 18.000 | Prop Potomife. | 23,637 | Schr G. M. Case. | 24,350 | Prop Potomife. | 23,637 | Schr G. M. Case. | 24,350 | Prop End Tolledon. | 20,000 | Schr B. M. Case. | 24,350 | Prop End Tolledon. | 25,000 | Schr G. M. Case. | 24,350 | Prop End Tolledon. | 25,000 | Schr G. M. Case. | 24,350 | Prop End Tolledon. | 25,000 | Schr Fensaukee. | 38,000 | Prop C. J. Kershaw. | 54,500 | Schr Fensaukee. | 38,000 | Prop C. J. Kershaw. | 54,500 | Schr Fensaukee. | 38,000 | Prop City Fremons. | 450 | Schr Lockout. | 3,824 | Prop Colorado. | 35,000 | Schr E. A. Nicholson48, 550 | Prop Conestoga. | 40,200 | Schr E. A. Nicholson48, 550 | Prop Arabia. | 34,882 | Schr E. A. Nicholson48, 550 | Prop Arabia. | 34,882 | Schr E. A. Nicholson48, 550 | Prop Arabia. | 34,882 | Schr E. A. Nicholson48, 550 | Prop Arabia. | 34,882 | Schr H. A. Kent | 55,550 | Prop C. Huribut. | 42,306 | Schr M. E. Trembie. | 48,000 | Prop Arabia. | 34,882 | Schr S. H. Foster. | 44,000 | Prop C. Huribut. | 42,306 | Schr M. E. Trembie. | 48,000 | Prop Arabia. | 34,500 | Schr E. H. Foster. | 44,000 | Prop C. Huribut. | 42,306 | Schr H. E. Riembie. | 48,000 | Prop Arabia. | 34,000 | Schr J. Frascous. | 97,75 | Schr Aufra Cobb. | 33,000 | Schr L. S. Hammond. | 35,500 | Schr J. Frascous. | 97,75 | Schr Aufra Cobb. | 33,000 | Schr J. Frascous. | 97,75 | Schr Aufra Cobb. | 33,000 | Schr J. G. Masten. | 42,000 | Schr Aufra Cobb. | 33,000 | Schr J. G. Masten. | 42,000 | Schr J. Frascous. | 97,105 | Schr M. Mishamon. | 24,195 | Schr J. G. Masten. | 42,000 | Schr J. G. Masten. | 43,000 | Schr J. G. Mast

The great bulk of the above cargoes went to Buf-NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Dan Buckley, firemen on the tug Constitution had his back severely injured by a fall yesterday. Matt Lynch, fireman on the tug Protection, had one of his hands badly injured in the machinery on hat boat Saturday.

The steam barge Fletcher broke her shaft Thurs

The steam barge Fletcher broke her shaft Thursday last, when ten miles off Dunkirk, and was towed into Buffalo by a tug.

The fog on the lake Saturday night was very dense, and two or three schooners bound for this port found themselves off South Chicago wffen it cleared away yesterday morning.

John Dorn, a sailor on the schr Industry, fell overboard last Thursday, off South Haven, and was drowned. The body had not been recovered up to last advices.

The schr James Couch ran into the upper (Fort Wayne) railroad bridge, Saturday night, while in tow of the tug Van Schaick, and, besides having her jibboom torn out, knocked out three iron pillars from the bridge. The vessel left port with ner grain cargo the same night.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disnatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Sept. 1.—Grain freights advanced yesterday to 4½c for wheat to Buffalo.
The schr Typo was chartered at this figure for wheat to Port Colborne.

Arrivals from below to-day, schrs Porter, J. I.

Arrivals from bolow to-tay, scales Porter, 5. 1. Case, Cambridge.

Departures last evening, schrs Myosotis and Three Brothers.

The steam-barge Tempest arrived here to-day from Montague and was docked for a new wheel.

The prop Sovereign has also received a new wheel wheel.

The stmr Alpena brought 200 excursionists over from Whitehall this morning, returning to-night.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Sept. 1.—Passed up—Props J.

Bertschy, Canisteo, Asia, Juniata, St. Paul; L.

Gilbert, Canada, Swaliow, St. Albans, Forest City
and consort, Onio and barges, Emma Thomson and barges, Cuyohoʻra, Burkhead and barges; schrs San Diego, Mary Martin, Thomas G. Street, E. M. Davidson, Hanna, W. B. Pheips, Wenona. Down—Props Garden City, Benton, Oneida, Vanderbitt No. 2, Sanilac, C. J. Kershaw, St. Louis, Gordon Campbell, Quebec, Ocean, Alaska, Fred Kelly and consort, N. Mills and barges, Plymouth and barges; schrs Two Fannies, C. H. Johnson, Maria Scott. Wind—North, light. barges, Cuyohoga, Burkhead and barges; schrs San

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Capt. J. Greenhalgh will put the tug Edwards in ommission to-day.

The excursion steamers did a rushing business

vesterday.

The stinr Grace Grummond is here in good season to do a fine business. She seems to be well managed, and made a paying trip to South Chicago yesterday.

The Goodrich steamers are carrying large num-

bers of passengers and great quantities of freight every trip.

That was a sudden rise on grain-cargo insurance

at 10 o'clock last night:

AFRIVALA.

Prop Sovereign, Montreal sundries, Adams street.
Schr B. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, immber, Market.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, immber, Market.
Schr Mary W. H. Ferry, White Lake, immber, R. I.
R. R. Schr R. J. Skidmore, White Lake, immber, Market.
Schr Myrtle, Manistee, immber, Main street.
Schr Myrtle, Manistee, immber, Main street.
Schr Larinda, South Chicago, fight, Miller's Dock.
Stmr Grace Grummond, Grand Haven, sundries,
Clark street.
Schr Onward, Manitowoc, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr D. T. Davis, For Island, stone, Ogden Canal.
Schr E. Elliawood, White Lake, immber, Twentysecond street.

Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, Iumber, Twentysecond street.
Schr Hattle Earl, White Lake, Market.
Schr Hattle Earl, White Lake, Market.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries. State street.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries. State street.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries. Stetson Slip.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, sundries. Stetson Slip.
ACTUAL SAILLINGS.
Prop Mary Groh. Muskegon, light.
Schr G. Michelson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Queen of the West, Manistee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Gracte M. Filer, Manistee, light.
TO AKRIVE TO DAY.
Props Oswegaichle, Messenger, R. C. Brittin, J.
Pridgeon, Jr., City of Duluth, Newburg, Delaware,

THE ELGIN ASYLUM.

Cook County Patients, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 31.—Dr. E. A. Kilbourne. Medical Superintendent, and Charles H. Wood-ruff, Clerk, of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, have prepared a sworn statement of bills for clothing against Cook County patients from Sept. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878. This statement, which will be submitted by Dr. Kilbourne in person to the Board of Cook County Commissioners on Monday, contains the names of all the Cook County patients who have been retwelve months, with the date of their admission and discharge, if still being treated, and with the

and discharge, if still being treated, and with the amounts expended upon each. For the six months ending March 1, 1878, the bills paid by Cook County amounted to \$1,824.51; for the past six months, ending Sept. 1, 1878, the bills just rendered and sent to day by express to Chicago aggregate \$1,054.02, a falling off of over \$700 owing to the general decline in prices. The report covers several mammoth pages, and closes as follows:

"Reducing residence in hospital to years we have 182 years. Dividing the amount of bills for one year from Sept. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1878, viz.: \$2,878.53, by the above time, we have a yearly per capita cost af \$18.93, which covers clothing, burial expenses, transportation of patients to their homes upon recovery, and all expenses of every nature during this period charged to Cook County."

The report contains the names of 218 patients, being forty-three more than the quota to which Cook County is entitled. This average of \$18.93 is believed to be about the same as other large counties, and the appearance of the patients clearly indicates that they ware.

other large counties, and the appearance of the patients clearly indicates that they are well clothed and cared for.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

M. HOOLEY Sole Proprietor and Manage Monday evening, Sept. 2, and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinces. Second and last week of America's Favorite Comedian,

JOHN T. RAYMOND, COL. SELLERS

("There's Millions in it; there's Mil Mark Twain's Brightest of Comedies, " The Gilded Age," With a Suberb Cast of Characters.

Monday, Sept. 9, the Eminent Tragedian,
M.R. JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
Supported by Mr. Fred B. Warde, Mr. H. Meredith,
Miss Maud Granger, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and others.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

. H. HAVERLY......Manager and Proprietor TO-NIGHT RETURN FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY.

The par excellence of burlesque organization, appearing in 3 PIECES 3.

Monday, Thursday, Sunday Evenings, September 2, 5, and 8.

Wednesday Matinee and Evening, Friday Even's Benefit of Mile, Roseau Tuesday, Evening Evening State of Mile, Roseau Tuesday, Evening State of Mile, Roseau Tuesd ruesday Evening. Sat- Babes in the Wood. Seats may be secured at the Box Office in advance.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS: DIPLOMACY! DIPLOMACY!

THE PLAY OF THE AGE. Wednesday - Last Matinee but one-DIPLOMACY MONDAY NEXT-First appearance in four years of JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This evening, matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
TONY DENIER'S and Standard Com-

with the Great Original Clown. GRIMALDI

Pantomime and Specialty Stars. Grand performances Sunday afternoon and evening. Prices of admission, 75, 50, and 25c.

PILE CURE. DR. BARHAM'S "PILE CURE"

Has been sold South for seven years, and never has failed to cure BLIND, BLEEDING, and ITCHING PILES.

99 Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY! "THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT." By H. M. STANLEY. THOUSANDS SOLD IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

The only original and complete account of Stanley's wonderful exploration of the great African Lakes and the Kiver Congo from its source to the Atlantic, told by himself, is copyrighted and published by Harper & Brothers, by special arrangement with the author, and is sold through Canvassers only. It is printed in two magnificent volumes, profusely illustrated from Stanley's own sketches, and will be found to be the most popular subscription-book of the year.

Agents Wanted. HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York. NOTICE.

Postponement of Sale of the Property of the Paris & Danville Railroad Company---Cir-cuit Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois.

Hiram Sandford et al. vs. Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.—Original bill. and Isaiah H. Johnston. Trustee, etc. vs. Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.—Cross-bill.
The undersigned bereby gives notice that by virtue of an order of said Court in above entitled canse. the sale of the property of said Paris & Danville Railroad Company is postponed until 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1878, at which time all of the property of said Railroad Company, as described in the uotice of sale of said property hereinbefore given, will be sold at the same place and upon the same terms as in said notice mentioned.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. National Line of Steamships.

SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from \$30 to \$70 currency. Excursion Titles the reduced rates. Steerage, \$28. Drafts on Great British and celeber information apply to For sailings and further information apply to 2. B. LAKSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passages-From New York to Southampton, London, Harre, and Bremen, first cabin. \$100: second cabin., Sec. cold; secrize, 200 carrency. For treight and passage apply to

RELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

HELP FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PELVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

For self-application to any part of the body,

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific

men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirfy years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from lil-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you tinid, nervous, and torgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, psilpitation of the heart, bushfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, plinples and blotches on the face and buck, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous £ ad physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders modest or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY,

after drugging in vain for months and years.
Send now for Descriptive Pamphlet and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large flustrated Journal, containing full particulars
and Information worth Thousands. Copics mailed free. Call on or address, PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO. Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

BRANCH OFFICE:

EDUCATIONAL.

East Walnut-st. Female Seminar

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

Ten mice from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends,
gives a though coleptate detection to both sexes,
where the property of the college of the college college college of the col CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY,

PHILADELPHIA.

The 29th year of this Boarding and Day School will open September 18. For circulars apply to Principals, Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, 1615 Chestnut-st. (Law Department of Washington University.)
Tweligh annual term opens Oct. 16, 1878. Course,
two terms seven months each. Diploms admits to
practice. Term fee, 890, No extras. Address for circ.
by Louis, July 1, 1878. HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES The 25th year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878. For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rev. Gee Jannett, Principal, 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass. MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL or voung ladies and children. GERMANTOWN ENN. (Established 1837). The school will reopen Wednesday, Sout. 18. For circulars apply to MISS E. CLEMENT

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. to, FOR circulars address L. HAND; Geneva Lake, Wis. MORRISTOWN, N. J. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION.

Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S **Bon-Ton Starch**

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the cost of the secret of the secre the greatest cereal region of the Globe. It is Sold universally in America

by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATL,
Erkenbrecher's World-Famous Corn-Storch for Pood.
FAVOR & KNAUSS,
Sole Northwestern Agents, Chicago.

MEDICAL. To Consumptives

AND INVALIDS. Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption. Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Brouchlits and General Debliny it is an acknowledged Specific Issuedy, proved by 26 years' experience. TRY 1T.

Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York. ASTHMA CATARRH.

OPPRESSIONS.
COUGH. PALPITATION. and all

affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Trabes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mattled on receipt of price (81.25) by E. FOUCERA & CO., Agenta New York. Sold by drugglats generally. SCALES. PAIRBANKS'

SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Dr. Kean,

Mr. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the Christian cate, New Orleans, is at the Grand Pacific. Charley Hilton, of the Sherman House, returned from his clam-eating vacation vesterday. Mr. W. B. Pellet, the Manager of the Indianapolis Base Ball Club, is at the Tremont House

A special train will leave the Illinois Central depot at 1 o'clock to-day, for persons wishing to attend the funeral of John B. Calhoun. Col. Alex Starbuck, formerly a promine nt newspaper man of Ciucinnati, was in the city yes-terday, stopping at the Sherman House, on his re-

urn from a trip through Minnesota. The Colville Folly Company returned yes-

Mr. A. W. Robinson, of the Cincinnati Times, and Mr. J. C. Davie, in the Cincinnati office of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Larayette, Ratiroad, were in the city yesterday on their way to Mackinaw.

The ninth annual meeting of the Fire Unrwriters' Association of the Northwest will be the in this city Sept. 18 and 19, at the Grand Pa-fie Hotel, when topics of importance to the insur-ice interest will be discussed, and the general

The "female Communists" were to have

Dr. Schuster and Mr. Haskins, of Cam-vidge University, and Prof. Thorpe, of Yorkshire foliege, Leeds, England, are in the city, and isited the Pearborn Observatory yesterday. They ere among the scientific gentlemen who went out Denver to observe the recent cribse.

part was not adapted to her style of acting. Favorable mention also deserve Mr. Meyer as Old Goethe, Mrs. Hageman as Mrs. Goethe, Mr. Shober as Middler, and Mr. Schmitz as Mack, the Sergeant-Major. The less said about the other performers the better; they were excerable to say the least. The four prominent portrait-painters looked like four lumatics escaped from an asylum, and derisive laughter greeted their every appearance. The play aid not run smootaly, and twice the curtain went down before the act was completed. In spite of good work done by the leading performers, the play last evening was anything but a success.

THE COMMUNISTS. allitary organization of the Communists in known as the "Lear und Wehr Verein." this citt, known as the "Lear und Wehr Verein." held its first annual pienet at Ogden Grove yesterday. Nearly all the Socialists and a number of the Workinzmen's associations participated in the procession. First came the Lehr und Wehr Verein, with its white pants and blue bouses, fully armed, preceded one band of music. Then came the following organizations: Northwestern Maennetchor; International Singing Society; Hnights of Crispin; Carpenters' Union; Delegates from the United Workingmen Unions; Skandinavian Section of the Tailor Society; Cutters' Union; Free sangarpund: Socialistic Brick-layers' Association: Skandinavian Section of the Socialistic Workingmen's Party; German Section of the Socialistic Workingmen's Party; Gregarmakers' Union; Socialistic Shoemfkors' Society; Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Company, Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Company, Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Company, Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Company, Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Crigarmakers' Union; Socialistic Crigarmakers' Union; mot the Socialistic Worgingmen's Farty; Chickers' Union; Socialistic Shoemafkors' Society; busis and Blacksmiths' Union, Cabinet Maknion, Tanners' And Society, Aurora Turn in, Norwegian Turn Verein, German Tailor iy, Isakers' Aid Society. The procession don Milwankee awenne near Second street archea along that street to Nogth avenue, exist of Ukbanra weaps, and along the hitter exists of Ukbanra weaps, and along the hitter. cast of Clybourn avenue, and along the latter of Orden's Grove. The pleasant, clear and the cheap price of admission had the drawing a large crowd to the grove. Mr. r made the oration, and his speech siffered

Termont Homes—Col. C. D. Latinop, New York; D. Smith, Ar., and W. G. Orkney, Quebec; Dr. C. D. Latinop, New York; D. Smith, Ar., and W. G. Orkney, Quebec; Dr. C. D. Lighther, Portage; Col. J. W. Smith, El Dora, La.; F. W. Winsow, Milwankee; R. H. Rickard, New York; E. K. Atlerton, New York; W. H. Brown, Denver; Col. A. L. Woodruff, New York; R. E. Picher, Louisville; J. O. Julien, Indianapold. Grand P.ccy6-J. S. Camipoli, Invesport; J. G. Sutherland, Sait Lake; G. W. Pleasand, Kock Jaland; the Hon-Phiettes Sawyer, Onkooli, John Manchester, Hoggland; J. C. Savery, Andrewson Holise-P. J. Toriney, Boston; R. P. Dart, Rock Island; L. H. Hopkins, Sait Lake; Fred Wife, Isacine; H. D. Latham, Lincoln; J. W. Dodge, Emporia, N. H.; A. T. Hubbard, Troy, N. Y.; H. S. Shields, Louisville. Planer House—W. O. Keap, Davenport; P. Wakeley, Canada; P. V. R. Elly, Marquette; A. R. Ins. Totoato; A. E. Wood, U. S. A.; F. A. Skilton, Mexico City; J. P. Smart, Cambridge.

CRIMINAL.

Joseph Kaiser and "Handsome Bertha" were vagged by Officer Twoney.

Officer Henry Smith arrested Julius Strang for vagrancy, and found in his possession pawn-tickets for a coat and pair of pants, for which the police expect to find an owner. At an early hour yesterday morning Lient.

Gerbing and a plateon of police swooped down apon a dive at No. 24 West Randolph street, which has been rotorious for two years past, and which used to be pulled frequently in days long goue by. A couple of women were found in shameful attire, and some six young men in various stages of dissipation and thievery.

stages of dissipation and thievery.

"Tell it not in Gath nor in the streets of Asketon." Denis Redden, a West Division crook, and Jepa Hawkins, said to be a notorious confidence man, are locked up in the West Madison Street Station, but are not booked. Neither were they arrested upon warrants. The probability is that they were arrested on general principles, inasmuch as they are suspected of crooked propensities and have no visiote means of employment.

Shortly after the "pull" at 24 Randolph street a descent was made upon a bouse of ill-fame at No. 24 Union street, kept by Mary Palmer. Four immates were captured and four others escaped by climbing through a window, but the latter were captured during the day. The son of the proprietress and a friend, named Luke-O'Brien are actually married to two female inmaces of the noise, not over 16 years of age: and they exhibit their certificates of marriage with as much satisfaction as a grass widow. tion as a grass widow

Arrests: Kate Sullivan, larceny of a \$ Arrests: Kate Sullivan, larcony of a \$5 note from officer Thomas Noonan, while she was scrubbing out a \$10 fine at the Armory; James Toomey, Thomas and James Mimes, assaulting George Wayner in the Deering Street District; John Lavery, 19 years of age, disorderly and larceny of some money, on complaint of list mother; Hattie De Forest, and twelve inmates of a barnio at No. 322 State street; James Donovan, malicious mischief, on complaint of Jerry O'Connor; Robert McCullough, larceny of a handkerchief and a,\$5 note from Patrick, Scanlou, of No. 10 Wright street; John Tollman, farceny of a horse and wagon from Conkey's coal-yard.

At 2 o'clock in the morning Mathew and

and wagon from Conkey's coal-yard.

At 2 o'clock in the morning Mathew and Mathias Micheltz, brothers, residing at No. 11 Rubic street, while on their way home, were met on the west approach of the Eighteenth street bridge by two well-known ruffans and thieves named Richard Somers and John Massey, who threw sand in their eves, and then, holding them, proceeded to search them for money. Finding none they helped themselves to a tew cigars, and told them to 'eget up and get." The brothers screamed for aid, and Officers McDermott and Houlihan pursued and captured the thieves as they were crossing the Fort Wayne tracks. They made a bold stand of resistance, but the coercion of a couple of cocked revolvers brought them safely to the Twelfth Street Station.

The day's fun was commenced just after

couple of cocked revolvers brought them safely to the Twelfth Street Station.

The day's fun was commenced just after midnight by Philip Brown, a scoundrel of a negro barber, known as the "Prving-Pan Murderer." for which crine he served six years in the Penitentiary. He is a great deal of trouble to the police. Last week he was employed as a barber by a Daniel Cohroy, keeper of a shop at No. 137 West Lake street. When he piace closed Saturday night, a dispute arose as to the pay, and Brown, having had more than the usual number of drinks, at once went on the war-path. With a drawn razor in each barber from the shop, and, after helping hymnesty to the contents, swore to kill them, and chased them with a hatchet. He was proceeding to carry out his threat when he was placed under arrest.

Saturday night late burglars tried to effect an entrance through a basement window into the residence of Dr. K. E. Starkweather, No. 388 Michigan avenne. A servant girl heard them, and began to scream at the top of her voice. They tried to intimidate her by revolvers and threats, but a female can under such circumstances. The gang speedily separated, and disappeared. Some two hours later, burglars, presumably the same ones, entered the residence No. 364 Michigan avenne by going through a skylight, to which they had easily gained access. While runminging about the house, the ismates heard them and an alarm was given. One of the men chased them down the street, and Officer Aldrich, who had heard the alarm, captured one of the gang.—a fellow giving the name of James

Ditty. He is unknown to the police, but they think from his looks and come with a large gang to this city from the Eastern States.
During the night the residence of Mrs. Sherman, No. 28 Indiana avenue, was entered and plundered, the police say, of about \$100 worth of jewelry and clothing. Mrs. Sherman has an axed mother who is in sill-health, and daring the night, at the invalue's request, she had thrown open a window. Later, upon getting up for a drink of water for her mother, she was confronted on the first foor of the bouse by three men, one of whom caught her by the wrists, another held his hand over her mouth and a sevolver to her head, while the third advised her to keep quiet and make no alast and that she would not be injured. He then picked up what little booty he had, and the three made their departure. All three were heavily masked, so that identification is impossible. They had ransacked the house from cellar to garret, and had mude up several large bundles from the boanders' rooms.

THE DEADLY PISTOL.

BURLY RUFFIAN SHOT BY A POLICE OFFICER. A series of Sunday entertainments in the Wes Division culminated last evening in a shooting af-fray which will, in all probability, forever rid that section of the city of a dangerous and disreputable character, and the pity is that all such disreputable characters do not come to a similar end. At about 9:30 last evening, as Officer Edward Barcett was patrolling his beat, he heard cries of "murder" proceeding from the upper story of the house No. 97 West Lake street. He had heard a scuffle in the apartments, and was waiting for developments. As he reached the street-door for developments. As he reached the street-door a colored woman named Addie Davis ran down stairs shricking for the policy and yelling murder. The officer accompanied her, and she requested him to remove from her apartment's a pimp named John Jacobs. Officer Barrett proceeded to do so. Jacobs resisted and refused to go without a warrant. The officer remonstrated, and told him a warrant was not necessary, and that it was simply a policeman's duty to interfere in such disturbances of the peace. Jacobs became more excited and more abusive until a scuffle ensued. And at this point the story of the principals in the fight varies widely, the officer claiming that while he was scuffling and wrestling with Jacobs to reduce him to control, the woman three herself upon him and held him fast until Jacobs disarmed him of his club, and beat him unmercifully over the head. The woman denies this, and says she ran out of the house as soon as they began scuffling. She also denies that she opened a back window and told "Johnine" that he could escape arrest by jumping through it. However, this is certain; the officer was severely, and perhaps dangerously, beaten with his own club; and, being held down while being dubbed by Jacobs, who was a very powerful man, he drew his revoiver, and, placing it close to Jacobs' navel while he was yet holding him down, he fired. His opponent rolled over with a few groans. a colored woman named Addie Davis ran down

close to Jacobs have white he was rethording him down, he fred. His opponent rolled over with a few groans.

The shot was heard all over the vicinity, and Officer Murphy, who had hastened to the scene, arrested Addie Davis at the corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets as she was running away and yelling murder. Officer Costello arrested a little 14-year-old colored girl named Fannje Hamilton, who had a few moments before informed Addie Davis that the policeman had shot her Johnnie. Other polfcemen helped Officer Barrett to the Madison Street Station, where his wounds were examined and partially dressed by Dr. Thibodo, who ordered him by go at once to his home. There were two deep gashes crossing each other over the right temple, another gash on the back of the head, and three other smaller ones. The face, bands, shoulders, and neck were beaten in a pulpy-looking condition, and as Dr. Thibodo says will give great bodily pain in the course of a day or two. The injuries, though severe, were not considered dangerous.

Jacobs was taken in an express wagon first to the

gerous.

Jacobs was taken in an express wagon first to the station and thence to the County Hospital. The station and thence to the County flospital. The attending physician probed the wound, and found that the bullet, which was quite a large one, had entered near the navel, and had gone diagonally through the abdomen. From the fact that there is a gangita of infestines about that portion of the abdomen, the wound was considered necessarily fatal

a gangin of the states about this portion of the abiliomen, the wound was considered necessarily fatal.

The causes that led to this tragedy are to be found in the story of Jacobs' dissipated life. Where he came from, or who he was, no one at present knows. He first came under the notice of the police while tending para a low dive on the corner of Meridian and Desplaines streets. While here his conduct was so bad that his wife and child left him.—she says because of his violent temper, his wicked ways, and the fact that he was habitually consorting with negro women. In order to support herself and child, it is alleged that the wife is now the immate of a Jefferson-street bagnio. At about the same time Jacobs was arrested for brutally assaulting some drunken fellow in his saloon, he having cut the man's face into ribbons with rokken glassware. He became acquainted with Addie having cut the man's face into ribbons with broken glassware. He became acquainted with Addie Davis, who is rather a good-looking colored woman, about a year and a half ago, and has been, living with her since, although having been frequently arcested for beating her. He recently obtained a situation as waiter in the Briggs House, and about a week ago they rented apartments at the numbers above mentioned. Last night, upon coming home from work, he found the house locked up, and later he found Addie in "Mother" Marshall's saloon on Desplaines street in company with a lot of prostitutes of both sease and colors, and all of them pretty drunk. He called Addie out, and took her to task for being out so late, but she excused herself by saying that her mother and a half friend were with her, and that they had been, visiting

and a lady friend were with her, and that they had been, visiting some friends on Merican street. Jacobs asked her for the key, which she gave him, and he went away home, and, not finding him there, in her drinken passion she burst open the door by driving her knees through the panels. Five minutes after this Jacobs came home, and at once began to quarrel and beat her, at which juncture the woman's cries attracted the attention of Officer Barrett. As Addie Dayls appeared at the station there were scarcely any marks to be found upon her person, and she allowed that beyond a sprained wrist she had not been injured.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN REMMER. Yesterday morning many of the citizens of Chi-cago and Hyde Park were pained to hear of the uaden death of John Remmer, General Account ont of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. Some time ago Mr. Remmer, feeling unwell, went to London for the Pullman Company in the hope of ecovering, he having made two trus before for he Company, each of which aided him. He was expected to return to his family to-morrow. He left Liverpool on the steamer which arrived Satur day evening in New York. On it was John Refi-mer's body, he having died when twelve hours out of port of bronchitis, contracted while on board aip. The remains on arrival were taken care of by he New York agents of the Pullman Company, and

day.

Mr. Remmer was an old resident of Hyde Park, having fived there since 1857. He was born in England, at Shaw, near Oldham, and was over 50 years of age. Herame to this country in the interest of the Kinglish sheekholders of the Hilmois Central Railroad, and served with that Company for a reason the capacity of Presistant's Secretary. trai Rairroad, and served with that Company for ten years in the capacity of President's Secretary and General Accountant. For the past few years he had been with the Pullman Company in the lat-ter capacity. Mr. Remmer was very much re-spected as a citizent. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, and leaves

LOCAL POLITICS.

A member of the Republican party since its organization and a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE since its first publication writes that George Muirhead and John Tabor, candidates for County Commis Lake, have so arranged matters between them that Lake, have so arranged matters between them that the former has agreed to withdraw and support the latter for the nomination, on the promise from Tabor and his friends that Muirnead shall be the next Supervisor of the Town of Lake. As a Republican, the correspondent asks what right a few self-styled leading Republicans have to barter and divide among themselves the offices. He says Mr. Tabor has been a failure as a Commissioner, and is considered one of the County-Board Ring. He thinks that if a good Republican were nominated for the place he could be elected.

HIS PRIENDS ARE ACCOMMODATED. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Some of my friends have seen grumbling about it that my name has not been included in the list of the candidates for the Coronership. Will you, to satisfy my friends, put my name to the list, subject to nomination by the Republican party, of course. Very respectfully, FRITZ W. HUXMANN.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

A composition meeting of Nathan W. Telchma will be held at 10 a. m. to-day. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
Solomon A. Smith began a suit for \$2,000 against

William Fitzgerald. CIRCUIT COURT. The People, etc, for the use of F. E. Cook, administrator of Hugh Rigney, began a suit in debt for \$3,000 against William Rigney, Richard O'Connell, and John Mulveit. JUDGMENTS.

SUPREIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Theodore Nilles vs.
John Murphy, \$555.
CIRCUT FOUNT—CONFESSIONS—H. Abrahams vs. Solomon Harris, \$4,243.30.

SAGINAW

East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 1.—Ship to the port of Saginaw for the month of Auto the potential of Aude same ones.

If Michigan is skylight, lath, pieces. 2,100,000; shingles, 16,266,600; staves, 90,000; salt, bris, 10,240; salt, tons, 600. The shipments from the opening of navigation to date from Saginaw River: Lumber, feet, 338,10,331; lath, pieces, 30,463,300; shingles, 106,10,230; staves, 867,036.

RELIGIOUS.

Swing Discourses on the Southern Scourge.

Dr. McChesney Takes the Same Subject for His Sermon.

Dr. Goodwin's Welcome at the First Con-

gregational Church. THE BLACK DEATH. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning a the Central Church, taking as his text: Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them-

The prevalance of a distressing plague in some of our sister cities seems to ask us to-day to make a theme out of the relations of Calamity and Charity. It is not my purpose to ask you to contribute money, because most of you have already been called upon for aid in your homes and places of business, and further more, it is to be feared that your additional contributions may be needed a few days hence, for the future hangs in dark lines over the afflicted cities.

Let me ask you to-day to mark how brilliantly the Golden Rule shines forth from the back ground of calamity. Like the rainbow colors made vivid by the rain-cloud, the words of Christ become brilliant in the darkness of human ill. When all are happy and flourishing, the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do to you," lies dormant, like a plant resting under snow, but when men and women run to and fro with tears and entreaties, then the dead plant awakes and puts forth its leaves, as though human suffering were its spring-time. The most valuable compensation the human race now possesses, in return for the tears i has shed, must be found in the humane feelings which have been left behind by those tears. The friends of the development theory have

at least helped us all to note how principles of

action and forms of feeling grow as the ages run. If a few of the disciples of this idea have become so dazzled by evolution that they dis become so dazzled by evolution that they dispense with a God, the community at large remains away from such an extrepie, and sees the Divine power, which was oned thought to have acted instantaneously, acting now in long periods, and, hence, acting in the present as much as having acted in the past. The Christian may hold to an evolution which fills to-day with the presence of God and makes each century a new chapter in Genesis. God is in the world not only making the birds, and the animals, and the plants, but looking after the rise and progress of valuable and beautiful sentiments. Out of nature, out of colors, and sounds, and forms the sentiment of the beautiful in man has been constantly deof the beautiful in man has been constantly de of the beautiful in man has been constantly de-veloped until at last our earth is full of art,— art which builds a temple or plays a harp, or shapes a vase or sings a song. By similar but sadder footsteps the sentiment of Charity has come. Each great calamity has helped manking weave together and measure the words, "What ye would others should do to you, do ye to them." The public and private gricks of the world have all combined and have made a river them." The public and private grade a river world have all combined and have made a river of love out of their many drybs. When we of love out of the pestilence that is of love out of their many drybs. When we read daily the record of the pestilence that is raging in our South, we can but hope that thus the Creator is urging onward the most valuable and powerful sentiment of society. There are two ideas which outrank all others,—the one that God is our Father, the other that man is our brother; and, as it is confessed by most thinkers that society cannot exist without the fath in the Father, so may it be assumed that man can never reach a high civilization without man can never reach a high civilization withou cherishing deeply the sentiment that we are all brethren. If the afflictions which at times oppress cities and nations are steps in the growth of brotherhood and benevolence, then, painfu as the cause is, we must be thankful for grand results. Calamity is a bitter root, whose flower

as the cause is, we must be thankin for gradu-results. Calamity is a bitter root, whose flower and fruit are sweet.

But, instead of philosophizing too much, let us name some of the storms which have left great marks in bistory, and which are destined to follow the human 'amily to its end. The largest of these are epidemics, fires, famines, earthquakes, and wars. Death is indeed the perpetual storm that follows us, but let us rather think of those sudden, unexpected calam-ting which from time to time amount with rather think of those student dispected calmi-tiles which from time to time appear, with startling power. The effect of death in its or-dinary form is very great upon sympathy and charity, but the effect of a sudden destruction is greater, for it wakes up the intellect and heart. treater, for it wakes up the interiect and neart.
All the people of New Orleans and Memphis
will die by the law of Nature. Three times already in a hundred years have those populations been carried out to the fields of the dead; ions been carried out to the fields of the dead; but the heart is most touched when, in a single week, whole families—iather, mother, sons, and daughters—are all stilled in death, the happy group all suddenly called away never to return. We cry as we read. Our morning papers are blotted with our tears. Much as the ordinary operations of nature impress all students or observers, yet the voice of these working is feeble compared with the awful eloquence of calamity. They move the soul and quicken its inmost sense.

its inmost sense.
In Koman and Greek narratives you will find In Roman and Greek narratives you will find the record of terrible events adorned with words of benevoience and mercy. Hard as were those old hearts, they sometimes broke down when they saw and felt the sufferings of the multitude. You perceive this response of the heart in the poetry and general literature of the old ages. The Emperor Vespasian was so touched with the sufferings of the Jews that he did not march against Jerusalem as a bloodthirsty birate, but reluctantly and with far more of peace than of war in his spirit. His mind was too sensitive and too large to find any pleasure in such wholesale murder as deligits savages; and hence, whonurder as delights savages; and hence, who-ever shall read carefully the siege of that sa-ered city, will find that the law of mercy was acting against the lower love of desolation. The real truth, no doubt, is that neither Ves-pasian nor his son Titus destroyed Jerusalem except so far as they were both led onward to except so far as they were both led onward to force by an ignorant and mad commune within the walls. The best Jews in the city, and the Romans without, saw no wisdom in the war, and wept daily over its cruelty; but there were 50,000 idlers and criminals and beggars within who, having not a farthing of property to lose, assailed each day all the statesmen and thinking people, and stoned to death as a traitor any Jew who possessed any property. Above the dust and noise of that crumbling city, one may yet look back and see city, one may yet look back and see the form of human brotherhood, and hear some pleadings in the form of our Golden Rule. We may wen suppose that after each bloody war of antiquity there has risen up some bloody war of antiquity there has risen up some poet or wise man to ask the living why thus should man injure man. Cowper did not reach his poem on slavery by a sudden bound. When he sang of brotherhood and of liberty, he only gathered up pearls of thought, which had been forming ever since the human family had become conscious of suffering. Long before earth's ills moved Cowper, they had affected Isaiah, and in presence of the people's troubles he had heard these words from heaven: "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people. Speak ye "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem." Thus storms that have ruined man have made also a deep music. Not only have wars reacted thus and produced a sympathy of man with man, but to the same end have tended the othor forms of sudden and great grief. The earthquake and the conflagration and plague have left behind them a deeper glory of charity. The details of those past events have failen away and perished, but great strokes of the historic pen remain to show us that at Lisbon and Calabria, when the earth opened to bury tens of thousands, and at London in its plague and fire, the Golden Lule was raised to a new significance. It is related that in the earthquake at old Antioch 250,000 persons perished. At Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755, 60,000 persons were killed in a few minutes. In the district of Calabria 30,000 were slain. Thus over all the wide reach of man's history calamities are seen almost in the quantity of one for each generation; and, assuming, as we do, that our earth has a God, and that our God has intelligent purposes, we cannot hut, conclude that these ills are an element in the progress of the human soul. At the call of each of these appalling events, Kings and rulers, and all the rich, and all the poor, have rushed to the help of the wounded, or sick, or helpiess, or to the burial of the dead. Some ages have shown more crueity or indifference, but all times and places have risen up in these hours to deeds of benevolence and heroism. The more enlightened and moral an age, the more quickly does it fly to the rescue; but all have been aroused from some part of their indifference by the call of misfortune. These great public wees have been the schoolhouse or battle-field of charity, and as here medical science wins its victory, so here charity wins her fame. Under the flag of a Howard Association working in the South innext days, the greats of Christ can become more widely and deeply known than it could be learned in many times ninety days from ordinary public pre-Comfort ve, comfort ye, my people. Speak ye mfortably to Jerusalem." Thus storms that ave ruined man have made also a deep music

decepts truth.

If the forms of civilization are affected, as all confess, by climate, or by mountains, or seas, or prairies, so must they be affected by the impressive moral scenes through which man is marching. What will make you weep for pity will make others weep, and has done so, and hence the millions of the past have emerged from the touching scenes around them with softer hearts. A man known in an old English register as Farmer Keld, left orders that the pomp of his funeral should take the form of a charity, and that on that day presents should be given from his property to a thousand poor. But what may have awakened so kind a wish? He must have fortified his mind by the pathetic in history. He rean not only the page of military success, but the records of plague and storm. He knew by heart all the dark pages as well as the bright ones. In his school-books he had seen a hundred thousand persons die of plague in London—10,000 in one week in August, and that, too, when London was not as SERMON BY THE REV. DR. M'CHESNEY.
The Rev. Dr. McChesney preached vesterday orning in the Park Avenue M. E. Church, on the vellow-fever plague in the South. In his scourge, invoking the Divine mercy upon the stricken people of our land. He invoked health for the living, mercy for the dying, and relief and recovery for the sick, and trusted that God would bless the self-sacrificing and noble physicians and nurses who were there ministering to the sick and dying. He took his text as fol-

plague in London—10,000 in one week in August, and that, too, when London was not as populous as to-day. The grass grew in the once busy streets. He had lived in those days when the carts drove along the silent streets; after night, the drivers because the fight of the drivers because the sing forth, "Bring out your dead." Silently doors would open and the arms of affection would cast into a common cart the body of parent or child. There was no time for coffins and no room for separate graves. In the parent or child. There was no time for coffins and no room for separate graves. In the year following, the London fire made homeless 50,000 whom the fever had spared. This in a city not larger than our Philadelohia, might well help make those living in that epoch to turn their money into kindness. Waiving all pretense to a knowledge of what may have moved Farmer Keld, it is perfectly evident that the hours of human suffering are the vital-breath of public charity. They feed the sentiment so that it becomes able to enter each home nent so that it becomes able to enter each home

a stranger 'n the name of the universal brother-hood, which binds all men into one family un-der the common Father of nature." If such a shape of human development could have come only by the way of public and private mis-fortune, then let us feel that our griefs are not without some reward. If on account without some reward. If, on account of human calamity. Christ came, and but for our moral troubles would not have come, we may not indeed be glad over man's awful depravity, but we might be thanknan sawin depravity, out we might be tank-ful that earth was just dark enough to draw that divine one into it. To compensate for the picture of evil, we have that picture of moral greatness. The advent of Jesus makes man's sorrow a blessing.

It is a great mystery that from our many-shaped troubles a many-shaped virtue should

But that such is the truth an old ersian poem perceived many centuries ago. Hundreds of years since a Persian dreamer saw the relations of suffering to spiritual education, and in all the witchery of poetry sang:

I sometimes think that never blows so red The rose as where some buried Casar bled; That every hyacinth the garden wears Dropt in her lap from some once lovely head. Dropt in her lap from some once lovely head.
When this poet saw springing up where the crucifixion had been those early and lovely flowers he saw what all history confirms, that the hyacinth we call benevolence has grown well where some noble one has died in the human garden.

we are permitted by these words of Christ, we are permitted by these words of Christ, and by this law of reciprocity, to view this matter of calamity in another light. It is not selfishness, but it is wisdom, and humility, and dependence combined, when man feels that he may himself some day need the sympathy of others. The words, "Do to others as you would have others do to you," conceal within them the idea that you and I are not above the reach of misfortune. They whisper to us that them the idea that you and I are not above the reach of misiortune. They whisper to us that there are unread dark pages in our future. In our old school-books there was a story of a widow in a lonely eabin, on some shore, who never turned hungry away the shipwrecked sailor. From year to year she kept her light burning, and some food prepared for any one treated harshly by the ocean. The key to her conduct was that she had an only son on the sea. He had been absent for years, and she was doing to others as she hoped others would do for that son, should he upon any stormy night be cast upon a desolate shore. God and the whole universe allow some thought of self to live and flourish in the heart. We may all help all the plague-stricken cities, partly because we live and flourish in the heart. We may all help all the piague-stricken cities, partly because we and our children are not invulnerable, but are all on the path of some public or private sorsow. Our city, which to-day seems so happy, fanned by pure healthful winds from thousands of square miles of pure water and sweet grass, possesses no immunity against misfortune. It is not the less possible because not to be seen. The industry and science of to-day are battling against pestilence with some success, but the demons of the air cannot all be exorcised and slain. Cold air has not always been a security, for these pestilences have come in as high latifor these pestilences have come in as high lati-tudes as New York and London. Man's art and toil can do much, but they will never rob and toil can do much, but they will never robNature of her store of calamities. I recall now
other powers of the air and earth. In 1811
a traveler upon one of the first steamboats on the Western waters wrote that
after reaching the Mississippi the water beneath
the boat became troubled; ominous sounds
were heard; the sky wore an unnatural nuc;
the persons at the landings seemed terrified.
But you all know the story. For days and weeks
the earth trembled, and a district almost as
large as the State of Massachusetts sunk until
what was once a beautiful land covered with
farms and villages became a dead lake, and is
now called the Sunken Country. All along the
St. Lawrence and our lakes these earthquakes
chariots have rumbled. In what shape calamities will come we know not. They hide their
forms that they may create a more perfect coasternation. This we know, that the Author of
Nature permits no generation to come and go
without having seen some of these learful tumuits of society. The Golden Knle, therefore,
finds its warrant not only in the past, not only
in the present, but also in the hidden mystery
of to-morrow. You are all to open your hands
toward our South, not only because it is a present right and duty, but because of that uncertain to-morrow to which we go and forther still
into which we shall send our beloved children. Nature of her store of calamities. I recall now tain to morrow to which we go and further still into which we shall send our beloved children. Storms awat us all in home, and city, and State, and for those dark days the law of reciprocity

and for those dark days the law of reciprocity is a noble preparation.

The lessons of the morning are thus manifest. We must pause in our coarses, however successful they may be, and in our pleasure* however long and loud, to read the darker page of other lives. We must read the record of New Orleaus, and Grenada, and Memphis as though we as well as Terence were human and were indifferent to no human interest. We must never close the book of human life because our page, or portrait, or blography is not there, but we must keep it open, and hang with delight or sympathy over the great page of man.

We must read in the modern ills, and in the charity which of late years has become so great,

We must read in the modern ills, and in the charity which of late years has become so great, a comment upon the intriusic worth of Christ's life and philosophy. In the closets of the philosopher and the shops of the chemist the internal value of the Christian religion may tail to appear. It may escape detection by these forms of logic, but passing out in actual life and viewing a Protestant elergyman or a Roman priest, a Protestant woman or a Sister of Charity, dying in the office of a faithful nurse, we must all easily find there a proof that Christ did'come into our world upon a mission the most divine. When science and logic are silent or cold, let heroism speak.

When science and logic are silent or cold, let heroism speak.

A lesson, too, to this purport we may find, that both the past and the unread morrow command us to include in our daily survey of man not only his acts and triumphs but his great mifortunes, and by as much as the nineteenth century dazzles us and makes us proud by its marvels, by so much may its misfortunes, its blighted fortunes and death-ruined homes soften our hearts. May we all grasp not only the world's pleasures but also its pains, not only admire its fashions, its art, its splendor, and pass to and fro amid its pomp and reveiry,

but equally let us count the tears that have long washed the human cheek. Let us not be mere children of appetite and all passion, but children of a great God and a great Christ, and the tender children of a human race which ntations. In its agony the heart perceives the If the forms of civilization are affected, as all

THE PESTILENCE

cities I will send the pestilence among you. -Levilicusz, zvi., 25.

And He stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed The reverend speaker alluded to the plague now so prevalent in the Southern States, and asked what Christ would do if He were on earth to-day. He quoted Christ's conduct to the to-day. He quoted Christ's conduct to the Good Samaritan. The plague was of such an extent as to demand the sympathy of Jew, Gentite, and Christian alike. Pestilence was claimed to have been the sword which smote the Assyrian army. Even Job was said to have suffered from the plague. The plagues of London and Florence were described at considerable length, and the speaker showed how they compared with the Southern scourge. In ordinary disease the mind became contented, but this great calamity was too much for any person to comprehend. The ancient the hours of human suffering are the vital breath of public charity. They feed the sent, the breath of public charity. They feed the sent the substant is becomes able to enter each home and sweeten all the language and conduct of the lieves the gloom of him who looks Southward to-day and sees the cities prostrated by a plague, is that help pouring in from all the happy and well cities waked up to deeds of benevolence. More impressive than the picture of the summer harvest or the autumn fruits this picture of a wide land coming to the divide words, "What ye would others should do toward you do ye toward them."

It has required long and varied misfortune to holid up in the human mind such a sublive principle; but if wisdoin and universal love must come by such a means, then let us feel that they are cheap even at that great cost. If painful facts leave behind them noble truths, then let us accept of the painful facts. We may regret that charity could not have come into the world by some other gate; but let us forget the means and be glad she has come and is ever more and more coming.

That sentiment which we perceive so active to-day in all the towns and cities has always been deemed one of the noblest attributes of man. The beauty of face and form, even the beauty of genius, has been less admired than the beauty of benevolence. To look back and see this quality of the soul sending forth its roots and branches deeper and wider, awakens more gratitude to God than comes from any survey of the evelopment of the arts. Hear old Juvenal say that "Sympathy for all his fellows distinguishes man from the brute." When Terence made, his drama proclaim the sentiment, "I am a man, and hence all human wellare is dear to me," it is said the theatre range with applause. In the Mosaic law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor," and in Menander, and Piato, and Cicero,—all through Grecian, and Roman, and Persian literature,—the law of reciprocity is before mankind waiting to be fully enacted. Quintilian said, "Give bread to a stranger in let these unfortunate people fight with death alone. Reinforcements must be sent. Deliveralone. Reinforcements must be sent. Deliverance would come at length. The Angel of Lite would compel the Angel of Death to surrender the sword. The deserted streets would be reoccupied; commerce would resume its wonted channels, and ever afterwards the moral distance from Chicago to Vicksburg, Memphis, and New Orleans would be lessened and bands stronger than those of race or commerce would bind the North and South in sympathy. In mentioning the sublime heroism of the physicians and nurses engaged in lighting the vellow lever, the speaker said: "There is another picture still more attractive to my thought than that of perfect national "There is another picture still more attractive to my thought than that of perfect national sympathy. It is the picture of heroism and self-sacrifice seen in those who as physicians and nurses braye the perils of the scourge to rescue

others. A promising young physician in Orleans offered his services to the Howard Howard As sociation a short time since, and immediately devoted himself to the work. Bravely he stood

have these quarantine regulations and to, have them enforced even by the strong arm of the law. Intemperance was worse than the pestilence. No drunkard could inherit the Kingdom of God. The eyes of the people were suffused with tears on reading the accounts of the Mississippi plague, but 60,000 people were annually walking down 'to perdition. He desired that the nation be quarantined from this great plague. Christ came to the world to give relier. The Son of God came to us to save the world. He implored his hearers to follow Christ's loving examples.

DR. GOODWIN. RECEPTION BY THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

CHURCH. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, who so ably and ac ceptably fills the pulpit of the First Congregasummer vacation yesterday morning by a large congregation, the main auditorium great edifice being filled almost to its full capacity. The following lines were distributed about the pews:

ut the pews:

Welcone Home.

Beloved pastor, welcome home;
We bless the God of grace,
Whose love returns thee yet again
To thine accustomed place.

Again to break the hallowed bread, The hallowed wine to pour,
We weicome thee. May Christ's own power
Rest on thee evermore.

We welcome thee to earnest toil In whitened harvest field; God bless the labor of thy hands, And grant a gracious yield.

We welcome thee! We welcome thee! Here may'st thou labor on, Till Christ shall speak thy welcome home: "Thou faithful one, well done!" A. R. M.

After the reading of passages of Scripture by

the pastor and congregation in concert, and the singing of a hymn, six new members came for-ward for reception into the church, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by Dr. Goodwin, after the reading of the Articles of Faith. Before the pulpit the Communion table had

Before the pulpit the Communion table had been prepared, and, after delivering a brief and impressive address on the institution of the Lord's Supper, Dr. Goodwin administered the Sacrament, and the services were closed in the usual manner.

ELSEWHERE. SPIRNGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1 .- The Airican M E. Church camp-meeting, which has been in progress for ten days past at Oak Ridge Park, North Springfield, closed to night with a ser mon by the Rev. Dr. Turner, of Philadelphi It has been largely attended, and awakened in creased interest among the denominations.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, indi., Sept. 1.—At confirmation-services this afternoon, Catholic Bishop Chatard delivered an address in which be warned Catholics of the dangerous tendencies of the public schools, and took the strongest ground against them.

OLD SETTLERS.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 1.—The old settlers of this section of country, known as the "Wabash region," will hold a grand reunion in this city on the 5th inst. About 2,000 special invitations have been sent out. Senator David Davis, the Hon. John Wentworth, and Gov. Cullom have accepted, and will be present. The oration will be derivered by Judge S. B. Gookins, of Chicago, who was for many years a resident of this section.

Gingham-Dress Mania in Paris.

Gingham-Dress Mania in Paris.

Sun Prancisco Call Letter.

I wonder if the gingham-dress mania has extended as far as your city. From the Queen of Spaia (ugly, fat, old thing) to Cora Pear! (ugly, thin, old thing!) everybody in all classes of society is wearing the gingham dress—or at least a dress of that character. It may be percale, it may be linen, it may be gingham, it may even be a French calico; but it is always made with the yoke blouse waist, the short, deep-kilted skirt and the searf overskirt knotted behind. After the death of poor little Microedes, whose photograph placed behind

bowerful monaces of in the Boulevard shops old Queen Isabelia whipped herself off to the country, and I den't know what she is wearing now. But the last time I saw her, at the races, she wore one of these sweet simplicity, mad-with-the-miking-pail sort of costumes, and succeeded in looking like a would-be juvenie washer-woman. Yesterday, while I was looking at the crown jewels at the Exposition, who should come trundling up, dragged he a rolling chair at 2½ frances an hour, but Cora Pearl, decked out in one of these same costumes, a brown linen with white polka dots; hat of Leghorn with wide brim, trimmed with nothing but a scarf of toulard silk, of similar shade and pattern to those of the dress.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW IOWA RAILROAD LAW. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—The new Railroad law, Sec. 10, provides that any railroad corpora tion shall receive and transport with all reasonable dispatch the empty or loaded cars furnished by any connecting road to be delivered at any station on the line of its road so connecting, and for compensation shall not demand or re ceive any greater sum than is accepted by it from any other connecting railroad for a similar service. This section was inserted ostensibly by Grangers in the House, but really it was in th interest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road; for under its provisions it could push its cars on the Chicago & Rock Island to via the Keokuk & Des Moines Road, and then compel the Rock Island load and transport a short-distance freight-at a mere nominal sum, which would then pass over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy a long distance; or the Toledo, Peoría & Warsaw and other Eastern connecting roads could do the same thing. The Keokuk & Des Moines Road, bankrupt in purse, could shove its cars on the Rock Island Road as far west as it pleased, compel their transportation to Des Moines, switch off to its own track, and thence go over its own line, and its direct connecting line, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to Chicago, thus getting the benefit of a long haul at the expense of a short one, and thus depriving the Chicago & Rock Island of its legitimate business. Seeing this to be the inevitable result of this statute, the Chicago & Rock Island, instead of violating or obstructing the law, sought to protect themselves against its operation. Having invested, for instance, \$16,000,000 in a railroad, and built and equipped a first-class road, they did not propose that bankrupt and nearly worthless roads should force them to transport freight a short distance for say \$5 and lose \$50, by means of the divergence of the traffic to another line, and especially when both roads run to the same point of destination. It was for this reason the purchase of the Keokuk & Des Moines Road was made, as the only means of preventing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other connecting lines at the Mississippi River from this pirating upon its own legitimate business under this section of the law. Since this burchase was made, the extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other connecting lines at the Mississippi River from this pirating upon its own legitimate business under this section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other connecting lines at the Mississippi River from this pirating upon its own legitimate b nterest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road; for under its provisions it could push its has been commenced, and when completed will give that road another whack at the Rock Island. It will then be in order for the Rock Island. It will then be in order for the Rock Island to checkmate by extending its Winterset branch from Winterset to Creston, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, and shove its cars out on that road to be loaded, thus fixing a game which both could solay at. If the Knoxville Branch is built to Des Moines, the Winterset Branch will be built to Creston. et Branch will be built to Creston.

It is evident the effect of this section will be It is evident the effect of this section will be disastrous to Iowa roads, as it will deprive them of legitimate business, for the benefit of outside corporations. Already the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road has made complaint to the Railroad Commissioners against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road, that it will not receive its cars on the same terms as those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, with which the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern is operated in direct connection. It is probable the Railroad Commissioners will have their hands full of this particular business.

WESTERN. The Peoria Transcript has a long article rela-

tive to the levy for taxes made by the Treasurer of Tazewell County on the train of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western on the morning of Aug. 20. Among other things it sets forth that when

devoted himself to the work. Bravely he stood by the sick and dving. Only two days ago he fell at his post. This is the side of human nature which touches the Divine. I have never read of heroism on the battlefield which could surpass this."

Dr. McChesney next spoke of the strict quarantue regulations of some of the Southern inland cities. Grain was allowed to lie in the granaries and the wheels of trade were stopped. He showed how and why it was necessary to have these quarantine regulations and to, have

no dividend was ever pand on it, and in fact is not property, but merely the representative of property, which was also taxed for its full value.

Receiver Wright, being anxious to provide for all just taxes as fast as possible, has made extraordinary efforts to procure money from the bondholders and others upon his certificates anthorized by the courts for that purpose, but many of the bondholders are now poor people without money or income, not having received a dollar of interest on their bonds of this Company for more than four years, and the bonds themselves have little value in the market, and very few owners were able to respond.

The earnings of the road were all needed to put the road and property in safe working condition and pay current operating expenses. Notwithstanding this Receiver Wright has within the past year, in addition to meeting all his current obligations, promptly paid into the treasuries of the ten counties through which the road runs over \$100,000 in cash, a portion of which was derived from sale of certificates and the balance from current receibts. The Treasurer of Tazeweil County has received of this \$100,000, \$10,801.43, more than one-tenth of the whole amount paid. Of the \$13,810.72 now due that county, \$11,509.12 is the tax on capital stock, and the balance, \$2,301.60, is the tax for 1877, for which Cooper had no right whatever to levy without express leave and authority from the Federal Court, which he never asked. We think, under all the circumstances, that the levy by Mr. Cooper was arbitrary unjustifiable, and entirely unnecessary, and that Judge Treat did exactly right in granting a restraining order. The L. B. & W. Railway is a valuable public improvement to Tazewell as well as every other county through which it runs, and it ill becomes the State or any county to press the life out of railroad running through hi, which had done and is doing somuch for the development and improvement of its lands and enhancing the value of tus products. We have reason to know that no railr

CURRENT OPINION.

The Grant movement is booming. So are Hell and hard times. - Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette There seems to be no foundation for the

rumor that 'Pool your issues' is the name of a new tooth-powder which Kearney is advertising.— New York Express (Dem.). Like sundry other Greenback candidates

Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, Vt., owns a Na-tional Bank. It looks as if somebody was being cheated.—Boston Herald (Ind.). Ben Butler insists that Stanley Matthews shall be punished for holding the Potter Committee in contempt. But be cannot punish the 40,000,000 of American citizens who share that contempt.— Utica Heraid (Rep.).

Ben Butler has placed his yacht in charge of his son, —a good deal on the principle of the girl who, when she "got religion," said she felt that a person who were jeweiry was going straight to Hell, and, consequently took here all off and sent it to her sister. — Washington Post (Dem.).

Ben Butler, the champion bulldozer,
Put a question be thought was a poser;
But bold Major Burke
Set him down with a jerk,
And bulldozed the champion bulldozer,
New York Mail (Ind.).

That monumental fraud, the Hon. Carte Harrison, of Illinois, is sanguine of a renomina-tion. We are willing to have the Democratic ma-jority in the Forty-sixth Congress made smalle-by one member, provided that one be the Hon-Carter Harrison, of Illinois.—Augusta (Ga., Chronicle (Dem.).

John Randolph Tucker advises the people of Virrania to burn all school-books that teach that "the people of the South were traitors in resisting Federal aggression and defending their soil from massion." Now, if John Randolph Tucker

If you want to find the man nost bitter contempt for Dennis Ke balderdash, look for a real horny-h

The Republican party is 1 party of bonor and of Nati Wherever in the South or West the gain the ascendency, they advocate violation of the contracts between ment and its creditors, hilfmitable as

The State Journal says: "The Win eaders of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE are pleased to find its dispatches and corn from this State more thoroughly attend ever before, and its editorials relating ever before, and its editorials relating to we sin affairs are marked with intelligence and the copious Milwaukee correspondence of TRIBUNE is the best synopsis of Wisconain pand general news which is published." It dorse the above. Until recently it was imported in the public man in Wisconsin to be treated common decency by Tue TRIBUNE. change has taken place editorially, and in waukee correspondence has vasity improved. In letters from that city are the best political are ever sent to a Chicago paper.—Janesville limited.

CALHOUN—The funerai of J. B. Calhoun we place from his late resistence, in Hyde Park, at a Monday. A special train provides the films train that the special conveying to clock, and Hyde Park at 2:30 conveying to clock, and Hyde Park at 2:30 conveying to directly to Rosehilli without transfer The tratop at Kinzie-st. depot to accommodate Tricus the Norte Side, leaving there about 3:15.

WALCOTT—Sept. 1, Miss Harrisett H. Matron of Unity Church Industrial School, a rears.

Funeral at Unity Church Monday at 2 p. m. beloven which the widow V. A. Calling Tuckian, her mother, the widow V. A. Calling Tuckian, Fundral from the house at 10 o'clack Tuckian, HARTMAN—Sunday, sept. 1, Little Gracie, pet child of George A. and Minna A. Hartman years and I mouth.

Funeral at residence, 878 Wabash-av., Monday,

BREWSTER-At Maywood, Sunday, at 5:20 a Emina A., wife of George H. Brewster. Funeral this (Monday) morning. Special car Wells Street Depot at 9:15. ANNOUNCEMENTS. A. T. HEMING WAY WILL CONDUCT THE PART OF THE PART OF

A LL MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO VETRA Light Artillery are notified to report, in fall form, at Battery Headquarters, lake front, tona Exposition Building, Tuesday moraing, as see

Madison-st.

THE HON. G. L. FORT WILL ADDRESS
the people of Ford County as follows
ton Station, Monday, Sept. 2; Faxter, in
day, Sept. 3; Roberta, Wednesday, Sept. 4; In
Thursday, Sept. 5; Piper City, Friday, 6.
And the people of froquois County as Cresselle,
Sept. 8, 7 p. m.; Papineau, Sept. 10, 2 p. m.; In
Sept. 10, 7 p. m.; Bunkum, Sept. 11, 2 p.
School, Sept. 11, 7 p. m.; Centre School, Jones,
12, 2 p. m.; Woodland, Sept. 12, 7 p. m. Gleave,
Sept. 13, 2 p. m.; Wellington, Sept. 14, 2 p. m.; In
Kum, Sept. 16, 2 p. m.; Chebanse, Sept. 12, 7 p.
Clitton, Sept. 17, 2 p. m.; Chebanse, Sept. 12, 7 p.
Bunkley, Sept. 19, 7 p. m.; Loda, Sept. 12, 7 p.
Milford, Sept. 21, 2 p. m. THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB W meet at its new hall, corner Harrison and Hais its. (under Harrison Court Hotel), this remning at B A full attendance is desired, as important buspens be transacted. Candidates are invited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF HO Institution, corner of Paulina and Admessa, morning at 10:30 o'clock. MRS. D. A. GAOE, Sec. THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CU will meet this evening at Myers Rail, corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. THE SECOND REGIMENT WILL HAVE A BE talion drill at their new armory—the Taberus sevening. The chairs on the main floor area ved. Every member is required to be present.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Extra Large Auction Sa BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. n. When we shall, among other CUSTON MADE GOODS, sell

MADE GOODS, sell

275 Cases Men's Kip Boots, prime.
60 Cases Men's Kip Boots, prime.
100 Cases Boys' Kip Boots, medium.
100 Cases Boys' Kip Boots, medium.
200 Cases Boys' Kip Boots, medium.
200 Cases Boys' Kip Boots, medium.
250 Cases Boys' Spit Boots, medium.
250 Cases Men's and Boys' Caif Boots, medium to prime.
250 Cases Youths' Kip and Spit! Boots.
25 Cases Men's and Boys' Alex, and Cong., prime.
15 Cases Wen's Caif. Alex, and Cong., prime.
15 Cases Women's Chicago Shoe Co. 'a Caif Fol.
Caif Fol.
Cases Women's Chicago Shoe Co. 'a Caif Fol.
Cong. Misses' and Children's Chicago Shoe Co. 'a Ki.
260 Cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Sucker Boots.
Also, a line of White Kid Slips, Men's Hassiwear, Misses' and Children's Rochester-made docand J'hiliadelphia-made Women's, Misses', and Caten's Wear.
Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Montal.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Thursday, Sept. 5, 9:30 a. 1

Desirable Lines of Seasonable Goods. No Sale To day, Sept. 3.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioned By M. M. SANDERS & CO.

First Grand Fall Trade Sal

Boots & Shoes Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp. Full lines of everything in the Boot and Shoe independent to the country and city trade, consisting lart of KEITH'S Men's and Boys' Bu

Alex. and Cong. WM. DORSCH'S Men's and Boy' Buff, Alex. and Cong.
The Buffalo Hand-made Boot.
Philadelphia Children's Shoes.
All styles and sizes: and a large stock of Men's, 26
Youths', and Child's Kip and Spit Boots, ample which will be sold without reserve. which will be sold without reserve.

M. M. SANDERS & CO.

N. B.—Sale will commence with 100 lots Bankrupt See

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO., LARGE AUCTION SALE

BOOTS AND SHOES TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. LARGE AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

2,500 PACKAGES UNCLAIMED BAGGAG AT AUCTION,

At the Brown Freight Depot at west end of ! Vindnet. MONDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. By order Chicago & Northwestern H. R. Co. ELISON, PONEROY & CO., Ascelescen W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 4, as 9% o'coour stores, 173 and 175 fixandolp-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE Dry Goods, Clothing, Notice Furnishing Goods, Etc., THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9:50 o'clock, at cast the Store, 173 & 175 Bandolph-18, W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., A.

VOLUME

121 & 123

Michigan-av. & Tv

We take plea nouncing the ar FALL IMPORTA

This immense afford a most fav tunity for inspec curing the choice

ferent grades of qu

ONE THOUSA

of the European

and includes eve manufactured, ran from 75c to \$2.50 Our stock of Bl

GUINET, BONNET And other celebrat Lowest Prices. Special attention to our qualities of

BLACK SILKS at

cludes all the lead

Also a line of Silks at 75c, \$1, \$1.5

and \$2.50.

The enlargement partment enables superb stock of Mantilla & Trimo

ack and Color and Geneva manuf a view to establis tended patronage, will be below the m

SATI In all the new tinte nation Costumes. NOVEL

In Brocades, Dam Striped Silks, &c. Ours is the best-l Department in the

MANDEL I 121 & 123 S Michigan-av. and Twee

THE TO FURNITUE

Designers and Man We aim to produc perior excellence CONSTRUCTION, at prices that canno isfy the most caref nomical buyers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "CHAMP FOLDING BED

State and Ad MANASSE, OPTICIAN, TO SIGUT PRICELES Fine Spectacles suited to all sigi fpics. Opera and Field Glasses copes, Barometers, &c. PHOTOGRAP

Expelies 1 ARD and CABINET
A SPECIALTY AT
SO and ST Kast Ma
THE VERY PINEST IN